

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 540.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1838.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE,  
(Stamped Edition, 8d.)

For the convenience of Subscribers in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the *Magazines*.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than 3 Months, and in advance, are received by M. BACCHY, 9, Rue du Coq-St.-Honoré, Paris, or at the Athenæum Office, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring postage to be paid in London, 2s. 6d. or 12s. 6d. the year. To other countries, the postage is additional. (JAMES HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT.)

## REVIEWS

*An Historical Essay on the Real Character and Amount of the Precedent of the Revolution of 1688, &c.* By R. Plumer Ward, Esq., Author of 'Tremaine.' 2 vols. Murray.

Any stick, the vulgar opine, will serve to beat a dog; and political partizans are seldom very scrupulous in the choice. If Mr. Ward has collected the bundle of crooked sticks, here presented to us, in order to put a shillelagh into the hands of every conservative journalist, and at the same time to enable the junior partners in "the House" to make a plausible fight over the bottle, we cannot think that he has absolutely laboured in vain. A choicer collection of sophisms, a prettier game at cups and balls, a fairer array of half-thinking, a nicer arrangement of undefined and confusion-breeding words, it has rarely been our good fortune to encounter; and the parties for whose use they seem to have been strung together are not the men we take them for, if they don't make the welkin ring with their crowing commentaries upon the convenient text.

Mr. Ward divides his work as follows:—"1st. As to the general proposition, of the right of resistance at the pleasure of the people, and the cases when that right may be exercised."

"2nd. As to the sovereignty of the people itself, and as to their supposed compact with their rulers." "3rd. As to the exact amount and force of the historical precedent afforded by the Revolution of 1688." To these are added remarks "on the character of the Revolution, and on the means by which it was brought about."

The book, then, consists of two parts; theory, as to the right to resist, and fact, as to the mode in which resistance was carried on in 1688. As to the character and conduct of the leading personages engaged in the Revolution, and the exact share borne in that event by the numerical body of the people—that the former were less than perfect, and the latter were short of an absolute majority, are, we apprehend, no great novelties. Mr. Ward, it seems to us, has, in making the discovery, lighted (to use an established parliamentary phrase) on a mare's-nest. We have always maintained (and we believe that most reflecting persons hold the same faith), that the heroes of 1688 were anything but angels; that the patriotism of many of them was largely mixed with personal and sordid motives; and that while their views were far from clear, and developed themselves to the actors only as they proceeded, so the conduct of the transaction was not always marked by great nicety and scruple in the choice of means. To come to this conclusion, it is not necessary to consult recondite documents of history—one page of the great book of nature, well read, will satisfy us that such must be the destiny of every revolution that ever has occurred, or ever will. A few enthusiasts preach a great political mission, a few honest men combine to work out the practical truth, but the daily progress of the movement will inevitably fall into the management of persons taken, not chosen, from the mass, and these must approach very nearly to the average of human infirmity: happy when they do not fall below it. Again, nothing can be clearer than that if James had been a better man than he was, and had been surrounded by staunch friends, he

would (as the author asserts) have stood a better chance of success; but how barren is this truth. Had James possessed more intellect and courage, he probably would not have even provoked the rebellion; and, that his friends were false, or (to state the matter less invidiously) felt themselves driven upon the course they took, must be in a great measure attributed to the personal defects of a man, who could neither be served nor trusted.

To this extent Mr. Ward's statement is correct; but the exaggeration in which he has clothed it has enveloped his "ha'p'orth" of veracity in an "intolerable deal" of sophistry and misrepresentation. Further, if the great men who accepted of James's favours, and afterwards betrayed him, be estimated, not merely by their actions, but by the character of the times in which they lived, a large allowance must be made for their defective morality. The restoration, with many circumstances that preceded it, had reduced the general morality of the gentry to a low ebb; and if the attention be not confined to the mere act of the revolution, but carried backward to the return of Charles, and forward to the close of the reign of George II., it will be difficult to find in an equal portion of any other history, such a mass of corruption, treason to all causes, imbecility, and pettifoggery meanness, as floated to the surface, during the whole of this long period. The sum of Mr. Ward's extravagant charges against the patriots of 1688 might have been true, and yet those men have been no worse than the rest of their contemporaries.

Then as to the intervention of the people in that event, it is of the very elements of the history of that time that the revolution was supported mainly by the mercantile interest and by the civilized inhabitants of great towns, while the rural population, with the squirearchy at their head, were besotted in ignorance and servility. Mr. Ward surely has not yet to learn that the momentum in politics, as in physics, is not merely as the mass, but as the velocity also. In the Revolution, as now, intelligence and activity went for everything; and it is right and fitting that intelligence and activity should have the mastery in human affairs. In speaking, too, of the people, we must not use that term with reference to our own experience. In that sense, there was no people in those days: a small fraction only of the masses possessed the information necessary to the discharge of popular functions. Divided, moreover, and without means of rapid communication; alarmed, too, by the recent failure of Monmouth's rebellion, and by the execution of Sidney and of Russell, it is not to be wondered that individuals were slow to join the revolutionary standard. It does not, however, follow, from that fact, that the influential body of the nation were not favourable to the cause; the very success of the revolution proves the contrary. We confess we do not quite see the author's drift in putting forward this statement. Having, with an advocate's one-sided zeal, taken all means to show that the Revolution was vicious in principle, and corrupt, fraudulent, and treacherous in practice, why should Mr. Ward, writing as a Tory, strive, by exonerating the people, to lay the whole burden on the Whig lords and gentry? They were Whigs, it is true; but they were still aristocrats; and the moral of the tale, as he tells it, if it have any, is that aristocrats are not a part of the people, but a distinct race, of low morality, of small capacity, and not to be trusted with the lead in a popular movement. Call you this backing your friends? We call it ultra-radicalism, and ultra nonsense.

Touching the theoretical portion of the work, Mr. Ward has not been happier than with his facts. In attacking the hypothesis of a social compact, he is merely fighting windmills. No man, who has earned the reputation of a sound thinker, now holds that position to be more than a convenient fiction for the illustration of an argument. In all human affairs, principles are embodied in fact, before they are acknowledged in theory. Law itself existed as a fact, before it was set forth in general rules, and fortified by extrinsic sanctions. In the instance before us, religion—as Mr. Ward truly remarks—bore a great share; and the restraints upon religious liberty (restraints the most grievous to endure) drove men on the pursuit of civil rights, before their intelligence had investigated the nature of their pursuit, or mastered the objects and means of social government. Notwithstanding the acuteness of some of the great men of the "great rebellion," who had worked out the problem of political rights and duties to something like an intelligible form, the revolution burst upon mankind as a fact, before its justification as a theory was thought of by the people at large; and, accordingly, Locke extemporized one for the occasion. In his work on government, Locke, it is now generally admitted, paid his tribute to the age in which he lived,—perhaps partaking a portion of its political ignorances,—perhaps, in accommodating his reasons to them. In clearness of intellect, no less than in vigour of will, the people had fallen off from the condition of their immediate predecessors; and the informed were too far in advance of the masses to venture on scattering truths open-handed: Locke's theory, therefore, might have been a mere compromise with prejudice. But the question is not whether he, or Macintosh, or any other writer, has argued the matter well. We are more immediately concerned, to know what are a people's rights to resist, and how they are to be modified in practice: and this is a question which Mr. Ward leaves more puzzled than he finds it. Unquestionably, the right to resist depends not upon constitutional law, but upon a much higher authority—the law of nature. Logically, therefore, the Whig writers were wrong to place it upon the latter basis. But that the right is, and must be, acknowledged by the constitution, is not the less deducible from its very nature and essence as a constitution. For in conferring a right, if the law removes all penal consequences from any one, however exalted, who attempts its violation, it is mere waste paper. In decreeing the end, a constitution, then, decrees those things which are to that end a *sine qua non*. The right to resist, indeed, Mr. Ward, does not venture directly to deny; but he insinuates it away by confining its use—nay its simple acknowledgment—"to the closet." For wherein is that useful, which is never to be applied to use? Again, Mr. Ward admits the right, yet holds that the people are not to exert it "at their pleasure." But if the people are not the

judges in this instance, who are? What body, corporate or sole, has the law appointed as a standing convention for revising the constitution, and adapting it to new circumstances? None! The Americans stand alone in providing for such a want. The people, therefore, are the sole judges, and in the nature of things they must be so; not thereby meaning the populace, as the author would insinuate, but *populus totius Angliæ*,—that is, every man, after his means and capacity, including the highest, and not excluding the lowest.

We have neither leisure nor space for following Mr. Ward through the whole series of his very involved and perplexing cavils; and we have the less desire to do so, because we think the error is less with him, than with the nature of the investigation itself. The true object of political morality, as a science, is not so much to determine what man ought to do, as what he will do, in any given contingency. Motives, in this case, are not those things which *should bind*: but those which, by their intrinsic force, *do, and must bind*. In that sense, no king, or constitutional code, can be said to exert obligatory influence on the subject, save through the instrumentality of physical force, or through the force of opinion. A government that is not beneficent, cannot long wield the latter; and the former will soon follow in its train, and disappear with it, if the governed be enlightened and energetic. This is the whole philosophy of the question; and to seek for a metaphysical obligation beyond these, is inevitably to plunge into the theory of divine right, and to involve the subject in a labyrinth of confusion.

The real objection of Mr. Ward, and of writers of his stamp, is, after all, less, perhaps, to the principle itself, of resistance to oppression, than to its possible abuse. They seem to think, that the possession of the right leads inevitably to its frequent and silly exercise. Now, this is not only a narrow, but a fallacious fear. Do they who think the people envious and grudging of the enjoyments of the rich, and covetous of other men's property,—and that, too, in the face of all history,—do they ground their apprehensions on a knowledge of their own infirmities in those respects? We do not say so; but in behalf of human nature, and of the working classes of our own country, we deny the fact. Encroachment on one side; may, in politics, beget encroachment on the other; but the working classes of England,—we assert it boldly,—are not robbers and spoilers, either in deed or in desire; and we protest, with all the energy of conscious truth, against the notion, whether asserted openly, or ensconced behind an insinuated inference.

*Arts and Artists in England.* By G. F. Waagen, Director of the Royal Gallery at Berlin. 3 vols. Murray.

It is some months since this work was first introduced to the public by a notice in this Journal (*Athen.* No. 523). The extracts then given excited a good deal of attention; and there can be no doubt that a complete translation will be most welcome. We feel, indeed, so assured of it, that we are happy to avail ourselves of the opportunity of returning to the subject. We ought, perhaps, in justice to Dr. Waagen, to make our selections from his general criticisms on art; but English artists must be naturally anxious to know what is said of them by the Director of the Berlin Academy; we intend, therefore, to confine ourselves to this subject. And first, of English art generally, as shown in the National Gallery:—

"Of its most eminent names the National Gallery possesses some of the most celebrated works. As I had hitherto hardly known anything of these masters except from engravings, the sight of their

paintings was particularly interesting to me. I was thereby induced to form an idea of the peculiarities of the English school of painting, and its relation to the other schools, of which I here give you some particulars. The origin of original painting in England, is in the eighteenth century, that is, at a time when both the original schools of the whole of modern times, of Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany, and their branches in France and Spain, had long lost their peculiar character, and in their stead, there had succeeded all over Europe, a manufacture of cold, monotonous, spiritless pictures, founded on the general rules and precepts of art, which were communicated in the various celebrated academies. The demands of religion, the broad foundation on which, in other schools, historical painting had gradually grown up, from its first infancy to vigorous maturity, no longer existed. This highest branch of art was now only occasionally in request, for the decoration of palaces and other public buildings; all other demands on living artists were confined to portraits. Even the tradition of the technical part of painting, which had been conscientiously handed down in the old schools of living art, as the most indispensable fundamental condition, even of the highest performances, had been gradually forgotten, as of inferior importance, amid all those dead rules of pure taste, and ideal beauty of form. When, therefore, men of decided genius for painting, such as Hogarth, and afterwards Reynolds, appeared in England, they found neither a foundation of technical knowledge, nor a more elevated and animated intellectual direction of art. Under this twofold deficiency English painting appears to me to labour, though in a lessening degree, even to our time. That hollow and empty idealism, at variance with all nature, which was then advocated as the only safe road for historical painting, necessarily offended every genuine talent for the arts, the first condition of which is a lively feeling for nature, and, as always happens, leads to a prejudiced opposition. This was the case with Hogarth. He had an eminent talent for catching what was characteristic in nature, and applying it to dramatic representations. If a painter, with the mind of Hogarth, had appeared in Florence in the fifteenth century, he would doubtless have treated with great applause, from the circle of the religious notions of those times, many highly dramatic scenes of monastic life, in which his turn for humour would have found its account, in many burlesque traits of the mode of life in the convents, which many painters of that time did not suffer to escape them. But as his age afforded him no general form in which he might have displayed his talents, he invented, in order to express himself in his own way, a new species of painting, namely, the *moral-humorous*, which holds in the general domain of painting nearly the same rank as the drama of ordinary life in poetry; so that Hogarth is to Raphael, as Molière to Sophocles. The former show us man, dependent on his animal nature and on his passions, and according to the manner and the degree in which these are opposed to his higher intellectual nature, excite laughter, compassion, contempt, abhorrence, disgust. The others show us the predominance of the divine nature in man, whether in combating that animal nature, and the passions, in honourable defeat, or in dignified composure after victory, and fill us with admiration, astonishment, veneration, rapture.

"This moral-humorous department is the only one in which the English have enlarged the domain of painting in general; for, with the exception of a few pictures by Jan Steen, I know nothing similar of an earlier period. In all other branches they are more or less excelled by the other schools. Portrait painting is the branch which they have cultivated with the most success, and the best portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds take a high rank, even when compared with the performances of other schools. Next to this are the painters of what the French call *pièces de genre*, scenes of every-day life and still life, and especially their animal painters. Their landscapes are far lower in the scale, in such a comparison. But they are weakest of all in history painting, where inventive and creative fancy is the most called for. Having thus viewed the intellectual region of the art, let us briefly consider their progress in the scientific parts. Their drawing is, on the whole, indifferent; the forms often suffer from incorrectness,

and still more by want of precision; on the other hand, most English painters have great brilliancy, fullness, and depth of colour, which makes much show, and charms the eye; often, it is true, at the expense of fidelity to nature, and of delicately balanced harmony. For the mode of execution, it is a misfortune for the English school, that it at once began where other schools nearly leave off. From the most scrupulous execution of the details, which seeks to bring every object as near as possible to the reality, even for close inspection, the older schools but very gradually acquired the conviction that the same effect might be produced, at a moderate distance, with fewer strokes of the pencil, and thus attained a broader handling. But the English school began at once with a very great freedom and breadth of handling, where, in the works of Hogarth and Reynolds, indeed, every touch is seen in nature, and expresses something positive; but in most of the later painters, degenerated into a flimsiness and negligence, so that but a very superficial and general image is given of every object, and many pictures have the glaring effect of scene-painting, while others are lost in misty indistinctness. As no good technical rules had been handed down to them by tradition, the English painters endeavoured to establish some for themselves, but with such ill success, that many pictures have very much changed, many are so faded that they have quite the appearance of corpses, others have turned black; the colour has broad cracks in it, nay, in some cases, it has become fluid, and then, from the excessively thick impasto, has run down in single drops."

Dr. Waagen further observes, that after the disparaging criticism of Walpole, he was a good deal surprised at the "eminent merit" of the *Marriage à-la-Mode*, as paintings:—

"All the most delicate shades of Hogarth's humour are here marked in his heads with consummate skill and freedom, and every other part executed with the same decision, and for the most part with ease. Though the colouring on the whole, and the pictures, as they are almost wholly painted in dead colours, with hardly any glazing, have more the look of distemper than of oil paintings, the colouring of the flesh is often powerful; and the others, very broken, are disposed with so much refined feeling for harmonious effect, that in colouring, they stand in a far higher rank than numerous productions of the most modern English school, with all their glaring inharmonious colours. Only the fifth picture, the Death of the Husband, has lost its chiaro-scuro by turning dark."

Of Sir Joshua's 'Holy Family,' in the National Gallery, he thought lightly, and came at once to a conclusion which, right or wrong, was formed on insufficient evidence:—

"It proves," he says, "that Sir Joshua was not qualified to be an historical painter. The characters and expressions are poor and unmeaning, the forms not rounded, the execution slight, the colouring warm indeed, but false, and besides, in places are faded and washed out."

Still less did he admire West:—

"Partly at his instigation, the infant plant of the English school of painting was shut up in the hot-house of an academy; and his works in this gallery prove that he was the real model of the president of such an institution, who by his example and teaching, clipt betimes with his academical shears, according to prescribed rules, the wild luxuriant growth of the young plants. 'The truth of the words,' 'The letter kills, the spirit gives life,' is rendered manifest to the eye by these pictures. Though all the academic rules upon composition, drawing, beauty, dexterity, are observed, and partly with great skill, yet we feel that the aggregate of all these qualities, proceeding from cold reflection, produces only the *caput mortuum* of a work of art; the real soul of which is the feeling of the artist, inspired by the subject, nourished by the contemplation of nature, by which all those qualities must be animated, that the whole may warm and cheer the mind of the spectator."

Nor is his notice of Wilson and Gainsborough very flattering:—

"Wilson's paintings frequently place before us the noble forms of Italian scenery; his figures often rise even to mythological subjects, Gainsborough,

on the con-  
to the rep-  
own coun-  
mostly co-  
feature in  
that their  
total effec-  
in a carel-

He con-  
with a  
"I am  
vations of  
gallery as  
earth; fo  
first pain-  
the most  
English  
Wilkie h  
him, he l  
in the obs  
and in m  
dramatic  
him. He  
dramas i  
self with  
novel, on  
is beside  
garth wit  
contemp  
takes sp  
of the m  
misery, I  
brated co  
common  
racter wh  
the soul  
of man;  
in the que  
the n  
how, wit  
traits of  
of such  
both in  
his man  
trees, a  
never re  
be com  
for Ren  
happen  
pression  
affirmed  
characte  
sensatio  
we first  
pictures  
They ar  
mated,  
aries as  
other r  
Dutch  
century  
—for i  
larly by  
details,  
among  
this res  
on an  
paintin  
often a  
especia  
We  
pictur  
bition-  
"Th  
the gre  
of the  
decline  
truth o  
in vain  
but un  
the m  
howeve  
which  
class  
Among  
depart  
advant  
who ex



on the contrary, was, like the Dutch artists, devoted to the representation of the rural landscape in his own country, and domestic retirement; his figures, mostly country people, are in general a conspicuous feature in his pictures. Both agree in one particular, that their chief aim is too partially directed to the total effect, and that the details are generally treated in a careless and decorative manner."

He concludes his observations on the Gallery with a notice of Wilkie:—

"I am happy at being able to conclude my observations on the pictures of the English school in this gallery as worthily as I commenced them with Hogarth; for Wilkie is in his department not only the first painter of our times, but, together with Hogarth, the most spirited and original master of the whole English school. In the most essential particulars, Wilkie has the same style of art as Hogarth. With him, he has great variety, refinement, and acuteness in the observation of what is characteristic in nature; and in many of his pictures the subject is strikingly dramatic. Yet in many respects he is different from him. He does not, like Hogarth, exhibit to us moral dramas in whole series of pictures, but contents himself with representing, more in the manner of a novel, one single striking scene. His turn of mind is besides very different. If I might compare Hogarth with Swift, in his biting satire, with which he contemplates mankind only on the dark side, and takes special delight in representing them in a state of the most profound corruption, of the most frightful misery, I find in Wilkie a close affinity with his celebrated countryman Sir Walter Scott. Both have in common that genuine, refined delineation of character which extends to the minutest particulars. In the soul of both there is more love than contempt of man; both afford us the most soothing views of the quiet, genial happiness which is sometimes found in the narrow circle of domestic life, and understand how, with masterly skill, by the mixture of delicate traits of good-natured humour, to heighten the charm of such scenes; and if, as poets should be able to do both in language and colours, they show us man in his manifold weaknesses, errors, afflictions, and distresses, yet their humour is of such a kind that it never revolts our feelings. Wilkie is especially to be commended, that in such scenes as the Distress for Rent, he never falls into caricature, as has often happened to Hogarth, but with all the energy of expression remains within the bounds of truth. It is affirmed that the deeply impressive and touching character of this picture caused an extraordinary sensation in England when it first appeared. Here we first learn duly to prize another feature of his pictures, namely, their genuine national character. They are in all their parts the most spirited, animated, and faithful representations of the peculiarities and modes of life of the English. In many other respects, Wilkie reminds me of the great Dutch painters of common life of the seventeenth century, and likewise in the choice of many subjects—for instance, the Blind Man's Buff, but particularly by the careful and complete making-out of the details, in which he is one of the rare exceptions among his countrymen. If he does not go so far in this respect as Douw and Franz Mieris, he is nearly on an equality with the more carefully-executed paintings of Teniers and Jan Steen. His touch, too, often approaches the former in spirit and freedom, especially in his earlier pictures."

We have, subsequently, a notice of Barry's pictures; and an account of a visit to the Exhibition—of which he observes:—

"The total impression is by no means satisfactory; the great mass of the pictures, compared with those of the older English painters, manifest progressive decline and licence. Individual feeling, drawing, truth of colouring, careful execution, are here sought in vain. The whole object is to produce a striking but unmeaning effect, by the hardest contrasts and the most glaring colours. On a closer inspection however, we find a moderate number of pictures which are honourable exceptions. Of the higher class of historical painting there is nothing here. Among the pictures however which approach that department, some are distinguished much to their advantage. Among these is Wilkie's Columbus, who explains upon a chart to a monk in the Spanish

convent of Santa Maria de Rabida his plan of discovery. This is not a happy subject for painting, which is not able to represent the demonstration itself, in which the interest properly lies. In the execution, the decisive influence appears which the pictures of the great Spanish masters, Velasquez and Murillo, had upon Wilkie during his residence in Spain. By the deep masses of chiaro-scuro, the full colours of the dark red and purple draperies, contrasted with the bright lights, the effect of the picture, painted with great breadth and mastery, is very striking. The heads about two-thirds the size of life, are indeed dignified and animated, but have not the refinement and decided character of his earlier pictures. In the next place, I mention Pillgrims, by Eastlake, who, in the year of the Jubilee, on the first view of Rome from an eminence, give vent to expressions of enthusiastic devotion. A true and refined feeling, an endeavour at beauty and flowing lines, a tempered harmony of colouring, make this picture very attractive, though it were to be wished that it had more rounding in some parts. In some pictures by Etty, for instance, Venus with her companions, Phedra and Cymocles, from Spenser's Fairy Queen, fancy, gracefulness, and technical skill, are very discernible. But he too uniformly repeats the Greek profile in the heads, many attitudes are exaggerated, and the crude colours of the drapery disturb the harmony.

"On the other hand, the pictures of domestic life are very numerous. The American painter, Leslie, is a particular favourite in this branch; yet, his reputation does not seem to me to be justified by his two pictures in this exhibition, representing the well-known story of the egg of Columbus, and the carrying off of Gulliver by the queen of Brobdingnag, for to affectation in the design, are added, flesh sometimes brick-red, sometimes pink, the approximation of the most glaring colours contrasted with each other, and a very loose treatment. The second subject, besides, is by no means adapted to painting, for Gulliver, on the table, looks like a little doll, and the Brobdingnagians like ordinary men. I was proportionally delighted with the pictures of Edwin Landseer, who designs men and animals with a refined physiognomical feeling in the most spirited manner, and paints them in a solid impasto, in all their parts, in true and clear colouring, with a light and flowing pencil. \* \*

"The department of portraits is the most extensive in this exhibition; of which there are many whole and half lengths. The predominance of this branch, is a proof that the real value of the art is not properly understood; for not love of art, but merely love of self or of near relations, is the cause which generally calls portraits into existence. \* \*

"The department of landscape is pretty numerously filled. A composition, with figures, of the Lago di Garda, by the admirable Callcott, especially pleased me, by the tender coolness and fine harmony; country people reposing at noon, decided light and shade, and a powerful effect. His correct drawing, and his refined taste, give him a great advantage over most of his countrymen. I made a point of looking for the landscape of the favourite painter, who is known throughout Europe, by his numerous, often very clever compositions for Annuals, and other books, where they appear in beautiful steel engravings. But I could scarcely trust my eyes, when, in a view of Ehrenbreitstein, and another of the burning of the two Houses of Parliament, I found such a looseness of treatment, such a total want of truth, as I had never before met with. He has here succeeded in combining a crude, painted medley, with a general foggy appearance. Many Englishmen are very sensible of this total running wild of a great talent; but many admire such pictures as remarkably bold and spirited.

"The landscapes and sea coasts of C. Stanfield, on the contrary, are very pleasing. His compositions are very picturesque,—the light and shade decided,—the colouring of great fullness and freshness, the air remarkably clear, the water liquid, and its motion well understood. \* \*

"The pictures in water-colours are a very important branch of English painting. I had before no idea of the depth, force, richness, and clearness of colour, which is here attained in this mode of painting, and there is in these pictures such a peculiar

charm, that I find the high favour which they enjoy extremely natural."

We must omit some brief notices of other artists, and come to criticism more general and more important:—

"The poorest part of the exhibition, both for the number and merit of the works, is the sculpture. I take this opportunity to communicate to you some observations on the present state of this art in England. In my opinion it is, on the whole, much lower than painting. The causes are to be looked for, partly in the public, partly in the artists themselves. It requires a much more refined and elevated taste to enjoy a work of sculpture than of painting, and hence we find a taste for painting much more diffused also among the other civilized nations of Europe. In most of them, too, the want of opulence contributes to render the execution of important works of sculpture now rare, as they are always very expensive. In England, where the great mass of extraordinary wealth would very well admit of it, the execution is impeded by another cause. Sculpture, whose business is with the form, can attain a high degree of perfection only where frequent opportunities are granted it, of representing the forms of the human body in unveiled beauty, as they came from the creative hand of divine nature. But the majority of the English, from a mistaken prudery, are decidedly averse from every representation of the naked figure, by which the sphere in which the artist moves is very greatly narrowed. I must call that feeling mistaken, because the pure and noble spirit in which the genuine artist views natural forms, and employs them for the higher objects of art, for the representation of that beauty which proclaims its origin from the hand of the Deity, for the expression of intellectual relations, wholly excludes all reference to the difference of sex, and does not suffer them to occur to unprejudiced spectators, who are truly impressed with the real purport of a work of art. It is this hallowing of the naked form which properly constitutes the sublime innocence of art. Göthe expresses himself to the same effect in his admirable Essay, '*Der Sammler, und die Scenien*.' Under these circumstances, we must not wonder that perhaps nine-tenths of the sculpture executed in England consist of busts and portrait statues. But it is certainly the fault of the artists themselves that even these, to say nothing of the works of freer art, do not, for the most part, answer the higher demands of a cultivated taste for the arts. The want of feeling for beauty of form and leading lines with which I have already charged the English painters, has here a much more prejudicial effect, because these are the qualities on which the sculptor chiefly depends, whereas painting has besides a great and advantageous resource in colour. It is equally fatal in its consequences, that the relation between sculpture and its prototype nature is seldom rightly understood. Some sculptors are fettered by considering these subjects too much in the light of portraits, like scenes of familiar life, so that they imitate all the fortuitous details of the dress; another aims at an empty and false ideal, and degenerates into an indefinite, swollen softness. Let us now examine some of the most eminent sculptors a little more closely.

"The most celebrated and the most admired is at present F. L. Chantrey. He is really a man of very eminent talents in the natural style, so that all those who require nothing more of sculpture than that it shall represent every object precisely as it appears in nature, must often be highly gratified by his works. But he who makes higher pretensions, and requires that, in the imitation of nature, sculpture shall make modification dependent on the nature of the material on which the sculptor works—for instance, the marble or the bronze—might certainly find himself disappointed; for the sculptor should endeavour, as much as possible, to make us forget in his work the marble or the bronze as a rude mass. This he attains chiefly by a flat treatment;—great prominences, such as many things (for instance, locks of hair, folds in the draperies composed of thick materials,) occasion in real life, he is to avoid, because appearing in the stone as thick swellings, they remind us too much of the material, and produce a heavy effect, very different from that of their prototypes in reality. Where elevations are necessary, he finds means to moderate

the impression as a mass, by dividing them into several parts, by more or less marked depressions, and thereby breaking them. All actual depressions, on the contrary, he marks with great sharpness and precision. To these principles the antique sculptors owe a great part of their agreeable effect. The works of Chantrey, therefore, please the experienced eye in proportion as the neglect or the observance of those principles is less apparent. This neglect is least of all perceptible in the busts, which by their likeness, animation, and careful, often well-felt execution, are very pleasing. It is more striking in his portrait-statues, which, from the ponderous masses of drapery, deficient in good intention, have a heavy, awkward, inorganic appearance. But it is most offensive of all in free local compositions, in which the poverty of invention, the uniformity of the countenances, the want of grace, and of a more profound knowledge of the forms, the observance of all accessories, which are more admissible in the portraits, render the impression still more disagreeable. Of the great number of large and small pieces which I saw in Chantrey's atelier, I was most pleased with those in which, more than in others, a faithful imitation of nature is sufficient, such as sleeping women and children. I was least of all satisfied with a colossal equestrian statue. Chantrey is not equal to such great proportions: the horse especially appeared to me very defective. The multitude of important works which this artist executes in this orriscous style, combined with the attraction of the talent which they evince, must naturally have an unfavourable influence on the taste in sculpture in this country.

Next to Chantrey, Richard Westmacott is the most eminent sculptor in England. He is a great admirer and thorough judge of the antique. The eternal models of sculpture, the principal parts of the Elgin marbles, are arranged with much taste in his atelier. In his own works an aim at the antique manner is manifest, but not always crowned with success. I here saw the celebrated vase of one block of Carrara marble, on one side of which the victory of the Duke of Wellington over Napoleon, at the battle of Waterloo, is represented in relief, in an action of cavalry; and on the other King George of England receiving the treaty of peace. These compositions are too general, too like academy studies, to excite my admiration.

E. H. Baily, a much less known and admired sculptor than the two preceding, is, however, distinguished above them in his later works, by a more correct feeling for arrangement and graceful outline. He executed the sculptures, which are destined to be the architectonic ornaments of the new National Gallery. The Britannia between the well-executed Lion and Unicorn of the English Arms, as well as two other allegorical figures, have, in the attitudes, the repose and rectilinear tendency which is suitable for such works. The disposition of the figures, for one pediment, is likewise very intelligible and opportune in corresponding masses. The other, on the contrary, is, unfortunately, confused by being too crowded, and offends the eye by a too decided tendency of the figures towards one side. The monument of a physician, Hygeia, by the urn, feeding the serpent, notwithstanding the triteness of this thought, pleased me very much by the gracefulness, the calmness of the attitude, and the good drapery. Other monuments, for instance, of sleeping women with children, manifest a lively sensibility for beautiful forms and a deep feeling for the pathetic. Lastly, several busts—for instance, that of Lord Brougham—are distinguished by spirited conception, and by a treatment conformable to the above-mentioned laws of sculpture. I found more feeling for graceful effect and aim at architectonic disposition than in most English sculptures, in six allegorical figures, less finished indeed, by George Rennie, which adorn coigns in a part of the Bank lately erected by the able and amiable architect Richard Cockerell. The statue of a boy in marble, in the atelier of Rennie, is very highly finished in that agreeable thinness which is so much admired in the celebrated statue of the Boy drawing the Thorn from his Foot in the Capitol; only the treatment of the hair is too prominent.

We shall, no doubt, find another opportunity of returning to this work.

### Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi.

(Second Notice.)

THE biography of "the Prince of Clowns," as the ornamental and useful paragraph-advertisements have already termed the inimitable pantomimist, is now before the public, as well as ourselves, in two smart volumes, well printed, admirably illustrated, and in boarding of the colour which used to blaze in distinctly shaped masses, on the cheeks of His Royal Highness Prince Joseph himself, or encircle his wonderful mouth for miles round. We will now hastily run over the last half of the second volume, which brings the life of Grimaldi to a close.

In 1817, after an uninterrupted connexion with Sadler's Wells, for the long period of thirty-five years, Grimaldi was *shabbied* from his old familiar boards by Mr. Charles Dibdin. Unpopular players, or rather actors, who are supposed to be waning in attraction, are often *disgusted* out of unexpired engagements; but performers who *draw* find the lessee a most affectionate creature, bask in the smile of the stage manager, experience no look of reproach in the Saturday-face of that "recording angel," the treasurer, and are bowed to with deferential respect by the prompter and call-boy. A person connected with the interior of a theatre professionally, can tell whether he rises in the estimation of the proprietor or "sinks in his repute" by the demeanour of every actor and actress of the first green-room, every ditto and ditto of the second green-room, every Jack and Jill of the ballet or chorus, every green-coat man, scene-shifter and supernumerary. The feeling of the great chief indeed vibrates distinctly through each creature under him, and may be plainly detected in the porter at the stage door and the messenger that awaits his directions. A well puffed but profitless Macbeth is soon *called* for Macduff or Banquo; and "will he not stir at this," he is lowered down into Rosse, or the gentleman that has to announce the quarter-day sort of process at Birnam in which "the wood begins to move." Mr. C. Dibdin proposed cutting off one of Grimaldi's two benefits; which being resisted, Paulo was engaged for the season, in the room of the favourite, and Joe in a short time betook himself to the provinces, where he made money enough to fill even his awfully capacious stage pockets.

Great geniuses are naturally attracted to each other. At this time the finest performer in humorous pantomime became acquainted with the most finished artist in the serious pantomime—*L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* became two for a pair. Joseph Grimaldi and Lord Byron often met at this period as friends:—

"At this time he repeatedly met with Lord Byron, not only at Covent Garden, but at various private parties to which he was invited; and eventually they became very good friends. Lord Byron was, as all the world knows, an eccentric man, and he loses nothing of the character in Grimaldi's hands.

"Sometimes, he says, his lordship appeared lost in deep melancholy, and when that was the case, really looked the picture of despair, for his face was highly capable of expressing profound grief; at other times he was very lively, chatting with great spirit and vivacity; and then occasionally he would be a complete fop, exhibiting his white hands and teeth with an almost ludicrous degree of affectation. But whether 'grave or gay, lively or severe,' his bitter, biting sarcasm never was omitted or forgotten.

"It never fell to Grimaldi's lot to hear any person say such severe things as Byron accustomed himself to utter, and they tended not a little to increase the awe with which, upon their first interview, he had been predisposed to regard him. As to Grimaldi himself, Byron invariably acted towards him with much condescension and good humour, frequently conversing with him for hours together; and when the business of the evening called him away, he would wait at the 'wings' for him, and as soon as he came

off the stage, recommence the conversation where it had been broken off. Grimaldi rarely contradicted him, fearing to draw down upon himself the sarcasm which he constantly heard fulminated against others; and when they spoke on subjects with Byron's opinions upon which he was unacquainted, he cautiously endeavoured to ascertain them before he ventured to give his own, fearing, as he felt so very warmly upon most questions, that he might chance to dissent from him upon one in which he took great interest.

"Before Lord Byron left England upon the expedition whence he was destined to return no more, he presented Grimaldi, as a token, he said, of his regard, with a valuable silver snuff-box, around which was the inscription, 'The gift of Lord Byron to Joseph Grimaldi.' It was of course preserved with the most scrupulous care, and valued more highly than any article in his possession. It is but an act of justice to both parties to say, that Lord Byron always treated him with the greatest liberality. In 1808, when he saw him act for the first time, he sent a message to his residence, requesting that he would always forward to him one box-ticket whenever he took a benefit. This he regularly did, and in return invariably received on the following day a five-pound note."

In the provinces, Grimaldi was, as we have stated, extremely successful. At Berwick, he received a 50*l.* note in a letter from an unknown friend. At Liverpool, he played *Acres*, in 'The Rivals,' for his benefit, and had a bumper. We well remember him attempting the part at Covent Garden on a similar occasion, and certainly a most grotesque performance it was, from the beginning to the end. In the famous duel scene, in which Sir Lucius instructs Acres how to receive the gentleman's fire, the whole soul of the clown came over Grimaldi, when Jack Johnstone, after placing him "with a fall front," and retreating a certain number of paces, to prove its effectiveness, on turning round, and levelling his pistol, found Joe an absentee—the latter having quietly marched closely behind the back of his friend, and turned round with him. There is a dull story told of Joe making a Preston barber, his daughter, and a country manager, die of laughing by sheer face-making. Attached to the stage, the countenance of Grimaldi was the finest locomotive engine to draw in the world; but it was impossible to get the *steam* up sufficiently, in private society, to produce any decided or astounding effects. At Newcastle, it appears, he determines to indulge in pickled salmon for supper; but the waiter does not understand the nature of the article! and brings, on three successive nights, steaks and chops with variations, in hopes of hitting the right dish. On the last night—

"Grimaldi turned to the supper-table: there was a dish, with a cover; the waiter removed it with a flourish, and presented to his astonished eyes—not the long-expected pickled salmon, but a veal-cuttlet. These repeated disappointments were rather too much, so he pulled the bell with great vehemence, and called for the landlord. The landlord came, and Grimaldi having stated his grievance, he appeared to understand as little about the matter as his waiter; but at length, after many explanations, Grimaldi learned, to his great surprise, that pickled salmon was an article unknown in Newcastle, all Newcastle pickled salmon being sent to London for sale."

Between the years 1818 and 1823, Grimaldi's constitution broke down, and he was prevailed upon to visit Cheltenham, in search of that blessing, health, which so many yellow old gentlemen from Bombay seek at that place in vain. The following is a fearful exhibition of suffering "behind the scenes," in one of his last performances at Covent Garden theatre:—

"In this piece, which came out on the 22nd of March 1823, Grimaldi played a prominent character; but even during the earlier nights of its very successful representation, he could scarcely struggle through his part. His frame was weak and debilitated, his joints stiff, and his muscles relaxed; every effort he

made was most agonizing, waiting at arms when I ed him, which obliged to for the next again. Ever there up I lowed his e violent ruc produce a little thought ing through crueating the twenty alternative, but to thro

The son those of lo figures in only to sa an excuse this public appears, t head som deder his to epilept Grimal the last o a state c dressed b a chair! he appear following Mr. Hoo such a p same tim farewell.

"Ladi clown's go taciturnit tenes. leave it have pas down the son. Lik myself, an If I hav through I than I us I jumped boiled w Not quit as in the some of y pocket, a "To- short tim the old them for "With find mys but audie traditio For the ladies an thanks, a maldi ta lips, and "Fare that gre wish of y you all! With this ma "Gri survived biograph had con energies same sta recovered which ha regained appeared



made was followed by cramps and spasms of the most agonizing nature. Men were obliged to be kept waiting at the side-scenes, who caught him in their arms when he staggered from the stage, and supported him, while others chafed his limbs,—which was obliged to be incessantly done until he was called for the next scene, or he could not have appeared again. Every time he came off, his sinews were gathered up into huge knots, by the cramps that followed his exertions, which could only be reduced by violent rubbing, and even that frequently failed to produce the desired effect. The spectators, who were convulsed with laughter while he was on the stage, little thought that while their applause was resounding through the house, he was suffering the most excruciating and horrible pains. But so it was until the twenty-fourth night of the piece, when he had no alternative, in consequence of his intense sufferings, but to throw up the part."

The son, whose habits of life were latterly those of low dissipation and desperate violence, figures in this work as he figured in the world—only to sadden and disgust. There is, however, an excuse for his conduct brought forward in this publication, which is an all-sufficing one. It appears, that he received a dreadful blow on the head some years before his death, which disordered his intellects, and he was ever after subject to epileptic fits, and, at times, decidedly insane.

Grimaldi twice took leave of the stage. On the last occasion—the 27th of June, 1828,—in a state of severe pain and decrepitude,—he dressed himself as Clown, and acted a song from a chair! At the termination of the Pantomime he appeared in his private dress, and spoke the following address, written expressly for him by Mr. Hood. There is a little too much point for such a painful moment,—but there are, at the same time, some truly affecting touches, in this farewell.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—In putting off the clown's garment, allow me to drop also the clown's taciturnity, and address you in a few parting sentences. I entered early on this course of life, and leave it prematurely. Eight-and-forty years only have passed over my head—but I am going as fast down the hill of life as that older Joe—John Anderson. Like vaulting ambition, I have overleaped myself, and pay the penalty in an advanced old age. If I have now any aptitude for tumbling, it is through bodily infirmity, for I am worse on my feet than I used to be on my head. It is four years since I jumped my last jump—flicked my last oyster—boiled my last sausage—and set in for retirement. Not quite so well provided for, I must acknowledge, as in the days of my clownship, for then, I dare say, some of you remember, I used to have a fowl in one pocket, and sauce for it in the other.

"To-night has seen me assume the motley for a short time—it clung to my skin as I took it off, and the old cap and bells rang mournfully as I quitted them for ever.

"With the same respectful feelings as ever, do I find myself in your presence—in the presence of my last audience—this kindly assemblage so happily contradicting the adage that a favourite has no friends. For the benevolence that brought you hither, accept, ladies and gentlemen, my warmest and most grateful thanks, and believe, that of one and all, Joseph Grimaldi takes a double leave, with a farewell on his lips, and a tear in his eyes.

"Farewell! that you and yours may ever enjoy that greatest earthly good—health, is the sincere wish of your faithful and obliged servant. God bless you all!"

With the following description of the death of this matchless actor, we quit the memoir:—

"Grimaldi died on the 31st of May, 1837, having survived the completion of the last chapter of his biography just five months, during which his health had considerably improved, although his bodily energies and physical powers had remained in the same state of hopeless prostration. Having gradually recovered the effects of the severe mental shocks which had crowded upon him in his decline, he had regained his habitual serenity and cheerfulness, and appeared likely to live, and even to enjoy life—in-

compatible with all enjoyment as his condition would seem to have been—for many years. He had no other wish than to be happy in the society of his old friends; and uttered no other complaint than that, in their absence, he sometimes found his solitude heavy and irksome. He looked forward to the publication of his manuscript with an anxiety which it is impossible to describe, and imagined that the day on which he exhibited it in a complete form to his friends, would be the proudest of his life.

"He was destined never to experience this harmless gratification; the sudden dissolution which deprived him of it, mercifully released him from all the pains and sufferings which could not fail to have been, sooner or later, the attendants upon that state of death in life to which he had been untimely reduced.

"It had been Grimaldi's habit for some time previous to his death, to spend a portion of each evening at a tavern hard by, where the society of a few respectable persons, resident in the neighbourhood, in some measure compensated him for the many long hours he spent by his lonely fireside. Utterly bereft of the use of his limbs, he used to be carried backwards and forwards (he had only a few doors to go) on the shoulders of a man.

"On the night of his death, he was carried home in the usual manner, and cheerfully bidding his companion good night, observed that he should be ready for him on the morrow at the customary time. He had not long been in bed when his housekeeper, fancying she heard a noise in his room, hurried down, but all was quiet: she went in again, later in the night, and found him dead. The body was cold, for he had been dead some hours."

Mr. Dickens has prefaced his work with an introductory chapter, which gives a Pickwick description of a boy's relish of a pantomime, and not unpleasantly marshals us "the way that we are going." The Pickwick style is, however, very prominent in the whole memoir; and by its endeavour at point, minuteness of detail, and peculiarities of dialogue, casts an air of invention about several of the facts, anecdotes, and incidents. We should have preferred to have Grimaldi's own language undecorated, in this production; and not be led aside by intruding recollections of Mr. Weller or Winkle. There is a want, too, of the passion of the biographer for his subject, throughout the two volumes. There is no living sketch from the actual memory of the writer,—no vivid touch that brings the Clown before you at a bound;—no record of his fat voice and fat laugh. We should almost venture the belief that Mr. Dickens had never seen Grimaldi on the stage, so little does he possess of that great and utter Clown-love, which maddens those who have laughed with and at Joe. The work is, however, written in an amiable spirit, and shows a true-hearted, excellent man, and great actor, in many pleasing lights. The sketches by George Cruikshank are capital; full of character, spirit, and fun. He must have seen Joe.

#### The Malacological and Conchological Magazine.

Conducted by G. B. Sowerby, F.L.S. Part I. London. For Private Gratuitous Distribution only.

As this pamphlet is not printed for sale, we should not have noticed it, if we had not, on looking through the four articles which it contains, observed that the conductor (who is the writer of all the articles,) claims for it a high place, and has described a few new species, which he, doubtless, expects to be cited.

The first paper is on *Melania inquinata*, which Mr. Sowerby regards as different from the recent Philippine species which M. Deshayes has con-

† In Vol. I. Chap. xii., there is a description of a distress being put into the house in which Grimaldi lodged, and his goods were seized. We will venture to say that the following is from the pen of "Boz," and not from that of "the Prince of Clowns."—"What, on earth, is the meaning of this?" he inquired. "Only an execution for rent," replied the broker, continuing his instructions to his Amateurs; "Mirror in gilt frame, William."

sidered as analogous to it. In this paper he complains of those persons who have expressed their regret at the spirit in which several of Mr. Sowerby's late papers have been written, especially those on the genus *Cypræacassis*, which were more calculated to put down a young and industrious conchologist, than to assist him in the search after truth, and which were quite as faulty in matter as in manner. Mr. Sowerby now states his determination to proceed in the same course; and we think in this number he has fulfilled his intention, for there is scarcely a writer on conchology, or in any way connected with his subject, who has escaped his lash. For example,—M. de France, we are told, described so badly, that "his descriptions will apply with equal correctness to several things perfectly distinct," (p. 11). His brother, J. D. C. Sowerby, refers the shell to Potamidæ, which is "not compatible with fact, for the shell is a true *Melania*," (p. 12). M. Deshayes is blamed and misunderstood, because his printer has, by mistake, printed *audessus* for *audessus*, (p. 4). And we are told that "these figures of Deshayes are such, that I think it would scarcely be possible to identify the fossil by them alone," (p. 14). Even Lamarck cannot escape: Deshayes thinks that the Philippine shell may be a variety, on which Mr. Sowerby says, "this is too much in accordance with Lamarck's absurd dictum," (p. 16).

The second paper is the 'Rectification of some mistakes relative to the genera *Crania* (of Retzius, and *Orbicula* of Lamarck;" in which, after stating that the author is aware that he may have committed some mistakes, which he is "determined" to correct, he says—"I may consider it rather a fortunate circumstance for me, that most of these errors are of such a nature, that there exist very few persons who are able to detect them," (p. 20): and after showing what he considers his error, he says it was caused by his "having adopted Lamarck's incorrect notion," (p. 21). Mr. Sowerby then turns on Turton, who, he observes, "has inadvertently united the true *Crania* and *Orbicula* together, giving them the name of *Discina*." This mistake however, we are told, is of little importance, because Turton "never can be regarded as authority upon this subject," (p. 22); and Mr. Sowerby continues,—"I now come to Fleming,"—"who thus makes his appearance *ex cathedra*, to set us all right." And after finding great fault with this praiseworthy naturalist, for having printed *arcuatus* for *arcuatus*; though Mr. Sowerby, it is true, denies that it is a mere misprint, he proceeds:—"I wish Fleming had condescended to favour us with the signification of several other words, which we frequently meet with in the same work, and which, being quite new to us, we cannot perfectly understand: such things are, however, of trifling importance, when compared with the interminable mistakes and absurdities which disgrace the 'History of British Animals' by Dr. Fleming," (p. 23). We could go on much further after this fashion, but are of opinion that we have shown enough of the bad taste of the conductor; and we shall proceed now, though perhaps Mr. Sowerby may put us down with those whose "profound ignorance" is only equalled by their arrogance, to call Mr. Sowerby's attention to what we consider as his own errors, though we may not belong to the "very few persons who can detect them." We shall take leave then to inform him, that "the small cavities" which "replace" the tubercles of *Melania inquinata* are no proof that the shells were "inhabitants of the fresh or brackish water," (p. 12), &c., for they are only the shelly plate which the animal forms, to fill up the base of the tubular spire when it enlarges its shell; and that such "small cavities" are to be found in marine as well as freshwater shells, and may be





the supply; and, altogether, 25 vessels, conveying 2,220 settlers, had been despatched from this country; and by the latest accounts received, 16 vessels, with 936 settlers, had reached the colony. The Commissioners, of course, confine their report to facts; but some interesting letters, from the early emigrants, will be found in Mr. Watson's pamphlet, which is the substance of a lecture delivered before the members of the Mechanics' Institution, at Chichester. All the writers seem well satisfied with their adopted country; but, without meaning to question their integrity, we cannot but observe, that such letters should be listened to with extreme caution. The writers are all persons embarked in the speculation, whose interest it is to induce others to follow their example. We confess that some of the arguments urged by the Messrs. Hack, the capitalists of the party, appear to us to be two-edged. Thus, one observes, "We could dispose of all we possess at an enormous profit, even to our clothes, if we would part with them." \* \* \* We cleared 25*l*. by a lot of butter we brought from Launceston. \* \* \* Our bullocks and dray earned, last week, 18*l*.; it is quite a favour to have them." Again, and a little later, he observes, "I find, on looking over my accounts, that the bullocks [seven] have actually earned 60*l*. a-week for the last week or two, and they are likely to do so for this month to come." We were not surprised, after such a tale of prosperity, to hear that there were "grumblers" in the colony—some "helpless, shiftless, ignorant" people—"silly cockneys," as they are called, to be found there; and probably among the purchasers of the butter, the bidders for the old clothes, the hirers of the oxen, who did not like asking for them as a favour, and paying 18*l*. a-week for the use of them. We have heard of people besieged, among whom a rat would sell for a dollar, but never before heard the fact held forth as a temptation for others to join them; indeed, if there were any probability of the continuance of such prosperity, we should advise persons to think twice before they embarked their little property in such a hazardous

speculation. But there can be no doubt that the wants of the colonists, though urgent, were temporary; and we earnestly hope that, long ere this, Messrs. Hack's oxen may be had without favour, and for one-half or one-third the price here mentioned. As, however, the letters were put forth by an agent of the Society, and, we presume, with the sanction of the Commissioners, we shall take leave to say that such statements are, in our opinion, extremely injudicious, and likely to create a mischievous prejudice against the colony.

*On Steam Communication with India*, by Sir John Ross, C.B.—An ingenious advertisement, put forth by persons anxious to establish a steam-ship company. The proposed object is to raise 500,000*l*., by 5,000 shares of 100*l*. each, to build steam-ships with Collier's patent steam-boilers, and to trade with India via the Cape. The advantages and disadvantages of this route were discussed long since in the *Athenæum*, and there is nothing new on the subject in the pamphlet before us. The whole question, indeed, is made to rest on the superiority of these patent boilers.

*Arsenicated Candles not Poisonous*, by a Member of the Westminster Medical Society.—The writer's argument appears to be this: arsenicated candles, though, under the circumstances, they did poison the birds, did not kill the guinea-pigs subjected to the same experiments, ergo, &c. Now if he merely intends to prove that exaggerated fears are entertained by the public on this subject, we think, he may be right; but if, as appears to us, he means to push his argument further, and leave it to be inferred that no injurious consequences can arise from burning arsenicated candles, we must dissent—head-ache, nausea, a thousand minor annoyances may arise, and serious injury if systematically persevered in: and, therefore, unless he can give some good reason why people should burn arsenicated candles in preference to others, we presume they will decline doing so.

*Inaugural Dissertation on the Presence of Air in the Organs of Circulation*, by John Rose Cormack.—This "prize thesis" being written by a candidate for

academical honours, and as a test of his fitness for them, is properly addressed to another tribunal than ours. The subject, however, is one of considerable curiosity, and some pathological interest; we think it right, therefore, to mention the existence of the work, for the benefit of "those whom it may concern" among our professional readers.

*A Traveller's Rambling Reminiscences of the Spanish War: with a Refutation of the Charges of Cruelty brought against General Evans and the British Legion; and a Defence of British Policy*. Dedicated to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, by the Rev. Thomas Farr.—We have transcribed this long title of a party pamphlet spun out into an octavo, to save ourselves the duty of elaborate criticism. It is needless further to point out which side in the Spanish contest is espoused by our author; and there is nothing either in his materials or his style to induce the general reader to enter once again the debateable ground of Carlist and Christino warfare.

*Influence of Climate on Health, &c.*, by A. S. Thomson.—A prize thesis, containing a mass of important statistical information on a subject of much interest.

*List of New Books*.—Brenton's Memoirs and Correspondence of Admiral Earl St. Vincent, 2 vols. 8vo. 2*ss*. bds.—Trollope's (Mrs.) Vienna and the Austrians, 2 vols. 8vo. 3*ss*. cl.—The Bit of Writing, by the O'Hara Family, 3 vols. post 8vo. 3*ss*. 6*d*. bds.—The Christian's Family Library, Vol. XXVII. (The Christian Fathers), by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, roy. 18mo. 5*s*. cl.—Tomlin's Popular Law Dictionary, post 8vo. 18*s*. cl.—Our Young Men, (a Prize Essay), by Dr. Cox, 12mo. 5*s*. cl.—Cruden's Concordance, new edit. 4to. 21*s*. bds.—Southey's Poetical Works, Vol. V., 5*s*. cl.—The Orphan's Isle, by Charles Wall, 12mo. 4*s*. 6*d*. cl.—Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. C. (Russia, Vol. III.), 6*s*. 6*d*. cl.—Cousin Ellen; a Tale, sq. 2*s*. 6*d*. cl.—Enick's English Dictionary, by Robinson, new edit. 2*s*. 6*d*. bd.—The Hand Book of Cookery, 18mo. 2*s*. cl.—Hudson's Guide to Executors, 12mo. 5*s*. cl.—The Manual of Laconics, by John Taylor, 18mo. 4*s*. cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—CAREY'S NATIONAL HISTORIES. Now ready, Vol. I., being the HISTORY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, by JOHN FROST, of Philadelphia. C. Tilt, London.

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY.

KEPT BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY AT THE APARTMENTS OF

THE ROYAL SOCIETY, BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

1838. FEB.	9 o'clock, A.M.			3 o'clock, P.M.			Dew Point at 9 A.M., deg. Fahr.	Dir. of Wet and Dry Bulb Therm.	External Thermometers.				Rain in inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	REMARKS.	
	Barometer uncorrected.			Barometer uncorrected.					Fahrenheit.		Self-registering					
	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.	Att. Ther.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.	Att. Ther.			9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest	Highest				
T 1	30.076	30.070	35.7	30.098	30.092	35.4	29	01.5	32.8	31.0	32.4	36.0		N	(Overcast—light brisk wind with slight frost throughout the day. Ev. Evening, Sharp frost.	
F 2	30.324	30.316	35.7	30.344	30.336	36.0	28	00.2	32.3	33.7	31.3	34.6		NNW	(A.M. Overcast—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Ev. Fine and clear.	
S 3	30.368	30.360	33.7	30.372	30.364	34.8	27	02.5	30.8	33.5	29.5	34.4		NNE	(A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Overcast—light snow and wind. Evening, Fine and clear.	
© 4	30.358	30.350	32.0	30.318	30.312	32.2	21		27.3	32.9	26.5	31.4		NNW	(Fine—light clouds—sharp frost with brisk wind throughout the day. Evening, Fine and clear.	
M 5	30.288	30.282	29.8	30.230	30.224	32.3	23		29.7	35.3	26.3	33.2		NE	(A.M. Fine—light clouds—sharp frost with brisk wind. P.M. Overcast. (Fine—light clouds—sharp frost with brisk wind throughout the day. Evening, Hail—high wind.	
T 6	30.040	30.034	32.0	29.872	29.866	32.8	25		29.8	34.4	28.2	35.8		ENE	(A.M. Overcast—light thaw—brisk wind. P.M. Cloudy—continued thaw and wind. Evening, Rain—high wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain—high wind. Evening, Overcast—continued rain & wind.	
W 7	29.514	29.508	34.2	29.382	29.374	36.3	29	03.0	39.3	43.6	29.8	40.0	.208	SSE	(A.M. Fine—nearly cloudless—light wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain—high wind. Evening, Overcast—continued rain & wind.	
T 8	29.112	29.108	40.4	28.964	28.956	42.5	35	02.6	44.2	46.7	38.8	46.0	.033	SW	(A.M. Fine—nearly cloudless—light wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain—high wind. Evening, Overcast—continued rain & wind.	
OF 9	29.708	28.702	43.7	28.656	28.652	44.4	39	02.1	43.7	43.6	41.8	48.4	.100	SW var.	(Overcast—light rain—h. wind the whole day. Ev. Deposition—light wind.	
S 10	29.166	29.160	39.8	29.096	29.092	39.6	30	01.9	32.5	35.2	31.6	46.2	.038	NNE	(Overcast—sharp frost with light brisk wind throughout the day. Ev. Clay. (Fine—light clouds and wind with sharp frost throughout the day. Evening, Fine and clear.	
© 11	29.356	29.350	36.2	29.422	29.418	36.5	24	02.8	29.3	35.0	27.3	35.5		NW	(Overcast—light fog with sharp frost throughout the day. Evening, Fine and clear—sharp frost.	
M 12	29.596	29.590	33.6	29.550	29.542	34.2	26		28.4	33.6	26.0	35.3		SW	(A.M. Fine and clear—sharp frost. P.M. Cloudy—sharp frost. Evening, Cloudy—continued frost.	
T 13	29.534	29.530	31.4	29.536	29.530	32.8	24		26.9	35.0	24.8	31.5		W	(Fine—light clouds & wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine—light clouds. (Cloudy—light brisk wind with sharp frost throughout the day. Evening, Fine and clear.	
W 14	29.764	29.760	31.3	29.718	29.710	32.8	24		27.9	35.3	26.5	35.2		NW	(Fine—light clouds—brisk wind with sharp frost nearly the whole of the day. Evening, Heavy snow.	
T 15	29.638	29.632	30.8	29.574	29.568	31.9	25		28.5	30.5	27.0	36.2		NE	(Overcast—hail, rain, and snow, with high wind. Evening, Thaw—light rain and wind.	
F 16	29.536	29.530	31.3	29.596	29.590	32.6	21		29.9	31.8	28.0	31.6		NE	(Overcast—thaw with light wind throughout the day.	
S 17	29.644	29.638	30.8	29.660	29.654	32.0	25		28.6	33.0	26.3	32.5		NE	(Overcast—light brisk wind with slight thaw. Evening, Fine and clear—sharp frost.	
© 18	30.048	30.042	33.3	30.130	30.126	34.2	28	01.8	33.2	35.0	28.7	35.3	.222	NW	(A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Overcast—light wind. Evening, Very fine rain.	
M 19	30.166	30.158	34.2	30.048	30.042	36.2	29	01.4	33.5	37.8	32.3	35.5		NE	(Overcast—deposition—light wind throughout the day. Ev. Overcast.	
T 20	29.702	29.698	33.7	29.638	29.632	35.8	25	02.2	31.3	39.7	29.0	38.2		E	(Overcast—light brisk wind with slight thaw. Evening, Fine and clear—sharp frost.	
W 21	29.706	29.700	36.4	29.704	29.698	37.6	31	01.4	35.3	37.7	31.0	40.4		NNE	(A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Overcast—light wind. Evening, Very fine rain.	
T 22	29.700	29.694	36.2	29.644	29.640	37.0	30	02.0	34.2	36.9	32.2	38.3		NE	(Overcast—light brisk wind the whole of the day.	
F 23	29.478	29.472	37.2	29.378	29.372	37.2	32	01.1	33.8	34.8	33.6	37.4		NE var.	(A.M. Overcast—deposition—brisk wind. P.M. Light rain and wind. Evening, Continued rain and wind.	
© 24	28.770	28.768	38.6	28.688	28.684	39.9	35	00.6	39.8	44.5	33.5	40.6	.416	ENE	(Overcast—light steady rain with brisk wind nearly the whole of the day. Evening, Fine and clear.	
© 25	28.754	28.750	41.5	28.804	28.800	44.0	36	02.9	43.7	48.5	39.7	46.0	.250	SW	(A.M. Cloudy—brisk wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Fine and clear.	
M 26	28.950	28.946	41.8	28.974	28.968	41.7	37	01.6	38.8	39.3	38.2	48.7		NE	(A.M. Overcast—light brisk wind. P.M. Light rain. Ev. Heavy rain. (Overcast—light rain with high wind the whole of the day. Evening, Continued rain.	
T 27	29.136	29.134	40.2	29.148	29.144	40.6	35	01.7	37.7	38.3	35.0	40.4	.333	ENE	(A.M. Cloudy—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Overcast—light rain and wind.	
W 28	29.114	29.108	41.4	29.152	29.148	43.8	36	01.0	42.2	47.8	37.3	43.4	.077	S		
MEAN.	29.591	29.585	35.6	29.561	29.555	36.7	28.9	01.8	33.8	37.4	31.2	38.4	1.677			Sum. 9 A.M. 3 P.M. Mean Barometer corrected { F. 29.577 .. 29.544 C. 29.570 .. 29.537





existing among the particular substances interposed in the circuit: and from this train of reasoning he deduces the conclusion that induction and conduction not only depend essentially on the same principles, but that they may be regarded as being of the same nature, and as differing merely in degree.

The fact ascertained by Professor Wheatstone, that electric conduction, even in the most perfect conductors, as the metals, requires for its completion a certain appreciable time, is adduced in corroboration of these views: for any retardation, however small, in the transmission of electric forces can result only from induction: the degree of retardation, and, of course, the time employed, being proportional to the capacity of the particles of the conducting body for retaining a given intensity of inductive charge. The more perfect insulators, as lac, glass, and sulphur, are capable of retaining electricity of high intensity; while, on the contrary, the metals and other excellent conductors possess no power of retention when the intensity of the charge exceeds the lowest degrees. It would appear, however, that gases possess a power of perfect insulation, and that the effects generally referred to their capacity of conduction are only the results of the carrying power of the charged particles either of the gas, or of minute particles of dust which may be present in them: and they perhaps owe their character of perfect insulators to their peculiar physical state, and to the condition of separation under which their particles are placed. The changes produced by heat on the conducting power of different bodies are not uniform: for in some, as sulphuret of silver, and fluoride of lead, it is increased; while in others, as in the metals and the gases, it is diminished by an augmentation of temperature.

One peculiar form of electric discharge is that which attends *electrolyzation*, an effect involving previous induction; which induction has been shown to take place throughout linear series of polarized particles, in perfect accordance with the views entertained by the author of the general theory of inductive action. The peculiar feature of this mode of discharge, however, is in its consisting, not in a mere interchange of electric forces at the adjacent poles of contiguous particles, but in their actual separation into their two constituent particles; those of each kind travelling onwards in contrary directions, and retaining the whole amount of the force they had acquired during the previous polarization. The lines of inductive action which occur in fluid electrolytes are exemplified by employing for that purpose clean rectified oil of turpentine, containing a few minute fibres of very clean dry white silk; for when the voltaic circuit is made by the introduction into the fluid of wires passing through glass tubes, the particles of silk are seen to gather together from all parts, and to form bands of considerable tenacity, extending between the ends of the wires, and presenting a striking analogy to the arrangement and adhesion of the particles of iron filings between the poles of a horseshoe magnet. The fact that water acquires greater power of electrolytic induction by the addition of sulphuric acid, which, not being itself decomposed, can act only by giving increased facility of conduction, is adduced as confirming the views of the author.

The phenomena of the disruptive electric discharge are next examined with reference to this theory: the series of inductive actions which invariably precede it are minutely investigated; and reference is made to the accurate results obtained by Mr. Harris, as to the law of relation between the intensity of a charge, and the distance at which a discharge takes place through the air. The theory of Biot and others, which ascribes the retention of a charge of electricity in an insulated body to the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere, is shown to be inconsistent with various phenomena, which are readily explained by the theory adopted by the author.

The author then enters into an inquiry relative to the specific conducting capacities of different dielectrics. With a view of determining the degrees of resistance to the transit of electricity exerted by different kinds of gases, he constructed an apparatus, in which an electric discharge could be made along either of two separate channels; the one passing through a receiver filled with the gas, which was to be the subject of experiment, and the other having atmospheric air interposed. By varying the length of

the passage through the latter, until it was found that the discharge occurred with equal facility through either channel, a measure was afforded of the relative resistance in those two lines of transit, and a determination consequently obtained of the specific insulating power of the gas employed.

The circumstances attending the diversified forms of the disruptive discharge, such as the vivid flash or spark, the brush or pencil of light, and the lucid point or star, which severally represent different conditions of the sudden transit of electrical forces through an intervening dielectric, are minutely investigated in their various modifications. The spark is the discharge, or reduction of the polarized inductive state of many dielectric particles, by the particular action of a few of these particles occupying but a small and limited space, leaving the others to return to their original or normal condition in the inverse order in which they had become polarized; and its path is determined by the superior tension which certain particles have acquired compared with others, and along which the action is accordingly conducted in preference to other lines of transit. The variety in the appearance of the electric spark taken in different gases may be ascribed partly to different degrees of heat evolved, but chiefly to specific properties of the gas itself with relation to the electric forces. These properties appear also to give occasion to diversities in the form of the pencil, or brush, which takes place when the discharge is incomplete, and is repeated at short intervals, according to the shape of the conductor on either side, and according to the species of electricity conveyed. The diverging, converging, bent and ramified lines presented in these different forms of electric discharge strikingly illustrate the deflexions and curvilinear courses taken by the inductive actions which precede the disruption; these lines being not unlike the magnetic curves in which iron filings arrange themselves when under the action of opposite magnetic polarities.

[*Erratum*.—In the Abstract of the Rev. B. Powell's paper, line 16 from the bottom, p. 181, for "valves," read "values."]

#### ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 26.—G. B. Greenough, Esq. V.P., in the chair.—Read, extracts from the following papers:—

1. 'On the Frozen Soil of Siberia,' by Professor Baer, of Saint Petersburg, communicated by Vice-Admiral von Krusenstern. It has long since been ascertained, says M. Baer, that over a great extent of country, the soil in Siberia is never entirely free from ice. During the summer, the surface of the ground is, to a greater or less depth, thawed; but at some distance from the surface, a bottom of perpetual ice is met with. Gmelin the elder, in his travels in Siberia, states, that shortly after the foundation of the town of Yakuzk (in lat. 62½° north, long. 130° east nearly), at the end of the seventeenth century, the soil at that place was found to be frozen at a depth of ninety-one feet, and that the people were compelled to give up the design of sinking a well. Many other facts of this description were collected by travellers about the middle of the last century, but these facts seem not to have been generally credited; and even in 1825, Leopold von Buch, a philosopher whose opinion is of the greatest weight in all questions connected with the physical condition of the globe, rejected these statements as entirely erroneous, yet they have been corroborated in our days by the travels of Erman and Humboldt. Until very lately, nothing was known respecting the thickness of the frozen surface; but within these few years a merchant of the name of Schargin, having attempted to sink a well at Yakuzk, was about to abandon the project in despair of obtaining water, when Admiral Wrangel persuaded him to continue his operations till he had perforated the whole stratum of ice. This he did, and kept a complete journal of his work. The well or pit of Mr. Schargin has been sunk to the depth of 382 feet, and at that distance from the surface the soil was very loose, and the temperature of the earth ½° Reaumur (31° Fahr.), but nearer the surface it had been much lower, and had increased as follows:—

Reaumur.			
—5° at some feet below the surface.	—14°	at 303 feet.	
—3° at 77 feet.	—12°	at 350 feet.	
—4 at 119 feet.	—11°	at 392 feet.	
—2 at 217 feet.			

As the soil had already become loose at 350 feet, and as the aperture of the well was 8 feet square, and the work carried on partly during winter, when, of course, the column of cold air must have rushed into the pit and chilled the temperature, it is probable that the spot at which the thermometer marked the freezing point, was at the depth of 350 feet; this immense thickness of ground ice would prove that Siberia must have been for a long period in the same physical condition as it is at present. In the actual state of our information on this subject it is impossible to determine how widely this layer of ground ice is spread under the surface of Siberia; yet we know enough to say, that it extends over an immense tract of country. Humboldt found the soil frozen at a depth of 6 feet at Bogolowsk, near the Ural, in 60° north lat. Near Beresov, Erman found the temperature of the earth, at a depth of 23 feet, still +1° 6, but in 1821 a dead body was disinterred, which had been buried 92 years before; the earth about it was frozen, and the body did not show any signs of decomposition. It has long been known that at Obdorsk, near the Arctic Circle, the ground is always frozen. Near Tobolsk no ice is found in the soil, but as we proceed to the eastward the ground ice advances farther north. It is to be hoped that measurements of the temperature will shortly be made at different depths at Yakuzk, and by methods which Mr. Schargin was unable to employ; also it is desirable to institute an inquiry as to the depth at which the ice annually disappears near the surface, and collect information on the depth of ground ice generally in Siberia. It would also be highly gratifying to me, and extremely interesting to science in general, if the Geographical Society of London would collect information respecting the extent of the layer of ground ice in North America, the thickness which it attains, and how much of it disappears by the summer heat, in those countries over which the factories of the Hudson's Bay Company are disseminated.

2. 'Notes on a Journey from Tabriz, through Kurdistan, *via* Van, Bitlis, Seert and Erbil, to Sulaimaniyeh, in August, 1836,' by Lieut.-Col. Shiel.

At Tabriz two routes were proposed to me (says Col. Shiel,) for reaching the Turkish camp, which was supposed to be situated to the north-east of Mosul. One was by proceeding to Jálamerik, and from thence through Tiyrá, the territory of the Nestorian Christians, whose almost impracticable country, joined to their own warlike character, enables them to avoid rendering obedience or tribute to Turk, Kurd, or Persian, and still corresponds with Xenophon's character of the Chaldeans. The objections to this route were the necessity of assuming the character of a Dervish, that is, of travelling under the appearance of great poverty, as my informant said that otherwise there could be no security, and of performing a part of the journey on foot, a portion of the road being totally impracticable for cattle. I therefore selected the route by Van, although more distant.

July 15.—We left Tabriz, and proceeding in a western direction arrived on the evening of the 17th at the town of Dilmán, situated in the large and fertile valley of Selmás, which is bounded by the Lake of Urumiyah, on the east, and by the mountains of Kurdistan on the west. In this district Armenian Christians are very numerous, and exclusively occupy whole villages: there are also some villages inhabited by Roman Catholics, under the spiritual guidance of a Khalifah or Superintendent, appointed by the Vicar General in Baghdad. Like the Nestorians, these last call themselves Kaldáns, which is probably a national, not a religious designation, while they also style themselves Kátóliks, a name by which they are known all over Kurdistan.

Selmás is also a home for many of the Russian deserters in the service of Persia. Here they marry and settle when they are worn out and unfit for service, and form a sort of colony.

Dilmán, commonly called 'the City,' is a new town built by Amír Khán Kájár. It is of considerable extent, and is said to contain 15,000 inhabitants. Like almost all the villages in the district of Selmás, Dilmán is surrounded by gardens; the streets are clean, but the Bázárs are poor and ill supplied. Caravans are sent from Dilmán to Van, Jálamerik, Tiflis, and Erz-Rúm.

July 18.—We resumed our journey, and were joined on the march by four Kurd horsemen, who were directed to accompany me to Ván by their chief Yehyá Khán, to whose sister the present King of Persia is married.

The escort was well mounted on prancing Kurd horses; this breed is usually small, but strong, active, and hardy, and derived from the Arab stock: the chief of these Kurds was dressed in the usual gay costume of the better class of his countrymen: short yellow boots, large cloth trousers, two or three jackets of striped cotton, a mantle, and an enormous turban of striped red and white silk and cotton, or of handkerchiefs of a variety of colours. Their arms are, a lance carried on the shoulder, and a large pair of pistols in the girdle. The Kurds are said to excel the Persians in courage and in horsemanship, but the fusil of the latter gives a great advantage; for however prodigal a Kurd may be in exposing his own person, his anxiety for the safety of his steed rarely allows him to encounter the Parthian warfare of the natives of Persia with success.

Our course was westerly; and two miles after leaving the old town of Dilmán, we entered the hills of Kurdistan: they were small, but of curious shape, as crowns, pyramids, &c. We then turned N.N.W. and ascended the banks of a small stream which runs under Dilmán; and at 9 p.m. the Kurds informed us that we were close to a small deserted Kurd hamlet, and that there was no other habitation for twenty miles.

July 19.—After a tedious march of nine hours, in a N.N.W. direction, and various ascents and descents among hills, we arrived at the district and village of Kotúr, which are attached to the governorship of Khoi in Persia. Overlooking this village, of about 60 houses, is a tolerable mud-fort on a mound, yet it was plundered in October, 1835, and held possession of during a month, till all the grain was carried off by a branch of the tribe of Hebkári, nominally under the Páshálik of Ván.

We were well received at the village, which is chiefly inhabited by Armenians; the chief was extremely civil, and supplied us with the best house, which belonged to an Armenian. A more unclean place I have seldom seen than his dwelling, which brought strongly to my recollection the habits of my dirty old acquaintances in Tibet. "The dingy dens are reared in dirt" most conspicuously. Every body was filthy and in rags; but their poverty was more apparent than real, for the house we lodged in was crowded, like the generality of the other houses, with cows, buffaloes, calves, &c. The houses were not much higher than four feet outside, but as there was a considerable descent at the entrance, the height was much greater within.

July 20.—We left Kotúr, and crossed to the left bank of the Kotúr Chái, which flows with a very rapid stream. We then entered a wide defile, named Balánjik, twelve or fourteen miles in length, with the above stream flowing through it. Our general course was west; at about the fifteenth mile we entered an immense meadow, and at the twenty-fifth mile halted, at the ruined village of Múllá Hasan, on the bank of a small stream flowing from the south. The horses were let loose to graze in the meadow, but saddled, to be ready at a moment's notice. This is the most unsafe part of the road between Khoi and Ván, from the vicinity of the tribe of Khán Mahmúd, who has taken possession of this meadow.

Continuing our journey, at about the fortieth mile the noble mountain of Sípán dâgh was visible; it bore N.W.

After travelling forty-four miles, we halted at sunset at the Armenian village of Ercheh; it was only after much altercation that we were able to procure a habitation. A swaggering Turk, dressed in plaid trousers, with an enormous pair of pistols in his belt, acted as master of the ceremonies, and a very unceremonious one he proved.

July 21st.—We left Ercheh and proceeded nearly south along the shore of the lake for nearly three miles, when we were close to its southern extremity. At about the thirtieth mile after crossing a low pass, we came in view of very fine scenery; the high scraggy naked rock of Warak dâgh was six miles distant to the S.E., while to the south lay the plain of Ván covered with villages, gardens, and cultivation. The black rock of Warak is a remarkable

object; the direction of it is from N.E. to S.W., but the mountain is of no great extent, probably fifteen miles in length; high among the crags there is a solitary Armenian church, held in deep veneration; the reason given for placing it there is, that Moses was in the habit of praying upon that spot; but M. St. Martin says that it owes its sanctity to a cross which was erected on the site of the church by a celebrated female Armenian saint, named Hríshímé (Rípsímé), who suffered martyrdom soon after Christianity was introduced into Armenia. A mile farther on, the lake of Ván was visible, and soon after we beheld the rock of Ván and Sípán dâgh, while the snowy mountains of Erdóz, which bound the southern extremity of the lake, closed the view. Sípán dâgh is a splendid mountain; inferior to Aghrí dâgh or Ararat, it perhaps nearly equals Demávend and Savalán in Persia; in appearance it exceeds them, but this may be owing to the absence of other mountains of great height.

The Páshá of Ván, who is an 'Osmánli, not a Kurd, was a very gentlemanlike old man, and so like an European in his dress, that, were it not for his Turkish red cap, he might have passed for an Italian or a Spaniard. We drank sherbet, coffee, and tea, while he read the letters of which I was the bearer. He strongly expressed his desire to be of use to any one employed in the business of the King of England, between whom (praise be to God!) and the Ali 'Othmán, the house of 'Osmán, there was now, as there always had been, an intimate alliance. The Páshá then sent for his Visier, to consult him regarding the best road for proceeding to Reshíd Páshá's camp.

The scenery at Ván is the most beautiful I have seen in Asia: the town is situated in a large plain, said to be twelve farsakhs in circuit, studded with villages and gardens. The imposing mountains of Warak, Sípán, and Erdóz, are in full view, bounding the plain on the N.N.W. and S.E., while to the west lies the beautiful lake of Ván, distant one mile and a half. The rock of Ván is a most striking object. It is shaped somewhat like a camel's back, rising in the centre and falling at both ends. The ridge runs east and west, and is about 600 yards long, divided into three parts, each of which is about 200 yards in length. The rock stands alone, without any other hills in the vicinity, and is therefore more remarkable in its appearance. The town is placed under the southern face of the rock, and is enclosed with a wall of mud and stone, having large round and small square bastions, protected, though not on all sides, by a ditch. The population, including the suburbs, which are placed in the gardens outside the walls, is said to consist of 12,000 people, of whom 2,000 are Armenians, who are very numerous in this Páshálik. The other inhabitants of the town are chiefly Turks, the Kurds being few. As usual in Turkey, the little trade the town possesses is in the hands of Armenians; the town contains two large churches, four large mosques, two baths, and two caravanserais; though the streets are narrow, the town is tolerably clean; the houses are built of mud and bricks, and, contrary to the practice of Persia, where nothing but a gloomy wall meets the eye, every dwelling has latticed windows to the street, and many have wooden rooms at the top, overhanging the street, where the 'Osmánlis sit and smoke. Over every door the words "Allahu Akber" (God is great) are inscribed. The bázárs are few, and chiefly inhabited by Armenian weavers and mercers. The manufactures are the coarse cotton chintzes worn by the Kurds and Turks; cotton and corn are imported from Persia, for which money is paid.

The lake is described by Macdonald Kinnear to be twenty-five or thirty miles in length, and from nine to twelve in breadth, yet it has the appearance of being double that extent, and in fact a much greater size is attributed to it by the inhabitants; the water is brackish, but drinkable; a few boats are employed on it in trading between Ván, Akhlát, and Tedván, on the west side; yet, though we marched several days on the shores of the lake, not one was to be seen. At a village near Ván I saw a boat on the stocks; it was formed of planks six feet in length, six inches in breadth, and fastened with iron nails; the length of the boat was about forty feet, the bottom was flat, and eight feet in breadth, while the top was about twenty.

Ván, from its strength and favourable position near the lake, was probably a place of importance in very remote antiquity, and this is in some degree confirmed by various inscriptions; on the south face of the highest part of the rock, sixty or seventy feet from the ground, there is an inscription about five feet by four in size. Intervening houses prevented a nearer inspection than 150 yards, and even with a good telescope, I was only able to conjecture that it was in the arrow-headed character.

The climate of Ván is extremely severe; none of the fruit was yet ripe: snow falls about the 20th of November, and sometimes remains six months; a portion of the lake is frozen in very severe winters.

At the termination of the reading, an animated discussion took place on Professor Baer's paper on the frozen soil of Siberia, in which the Chairman, Mr. Murchison, Captain Back, Mr. De la Beche, and Mr. Ainsworth, stated their views on the subject. It appeared to be generally considered that the experiment at Yakuzk had not been made with sufficient care to authorize the belief that the frost penetrates to so great a depth as 350 feet below the surface of the globe; also, that the statements of M. Arago and Von Buch, and others in our own country, on the increase of temperature in proportion to the distance from the surface, was fully borne out by the observations of M. Schargin, and almost exactly in the same ratio as hitherto found. Captain Back stated, that in his many years' experience in the cold regions of North America, even in the height of an Arctic summer, he had never known the ground thawed more than four feet below the surface; but that experiments on the subject were very much to be desired.

A curious statistical map of Iceland, engraved by Mr. James Gardner, was exhibited, which indicated, by eighteen varieties of shade (without colour), the density of population throughout the country, a mode of conveying as correct an impression, almost at a glance, as could the study of elaborate tables. Among the donations were two shaded maps illustrating the remarkable course of the hurricanes of 1836 and 1837, throughout the West India Islands.

#### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 17.—The President in the chair.

The first paper which was read gave an account of the formations noticed by Dr. Bell in a journey from Teheran (lat. 85° 40' north, long. 50° 52' east,) eastward to Feeroozkoob, then northwards across the Elboorz Mountains, and afterwards along the course of the Tálár to the Caspian, and back to Teheran by the banks of the Heráz.

Teheran stands on an alluvial plain, and deposits of the same age form low hills and valleys in several places along the line of route followed by Dr. Bell. Below Sheergáh, the country, as far as the Caspian, is an alluvial, muddy flat; and along the shore of that inland sea are innumerable trunks of large trees, which had been drifted down by the rivers. The sea is stated to be fast filling up, and the discoloured streams which flow into it may be traced for five or six miles. Near the shore, the water is so fresh, that horses drink it; and Dr. Bell says, that the shells are chiefly of fresh water genera. The other formations described, are a lithographic limestone, apparently destitute of organic remains, and constituting extensive districts around Teheran; a system of strata of sandstone, shale, and coal noticed in the bed of the Dalee Chae, also on the north side of the Elboorz Mountains; and about a mile below the village of Bulkulum, is a precipice about 1000 feet high, composed of perpendicular beds of coal and sandstone. A limestone, considered by Dr. Bell as the representative of the carboniferous limestone of England, underlies the coal strata, and composes the hills to the south-east of Teheran, and occurs extensively in other parts of Mazunderín. Many varieties of trap and porphyritic rocks were observed; and the author is of opinion, that the ravines through which the Tálár and the Heráz flow are not due to denudation, but to rents at remote periods. He also noticed, especially along the course of the latter river, numerous vestiges of the effects of modern earthquakes.

A paper, by Mr. Burr, was afterwards read, 'On the Geology of the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.'

The author was employed professionally on the

proposed  
examined  
logists, yet  
survey ena  
mass of v  
sible to o  
his paper  
played on  
lay the re  
gical Soc  
engineer  
free use o  
during th  
An acco  
from WH  
Cliff's En  
The p  
ation is  
of chalk,  
the lower  
chalk bel  
and the p  
series of  
tabular f  
faults, va  
the cliffs  
within th  
line of di  
of flint.  
marked  
action of  
and a cov  
Morris is  
upon a  
London  
be the ec  
Heme I  
means w  
have bee  
the Prev  
thirty fe  
which is  
and rise  
Jan. 2  
tract fro  
Mr. Lye  
first read  
relative  
of temper  
within th  
ditional  
and the  
this lett  
Mr. Bab  
on the T  
he stat  
having s  
the surf  
tention v  
A pay  
vance of  
municat  
Thes  
Iguine,  
mountai  
the sea.  
argillac  
tiferous  
S.W. by  
a super  
This i  
compos  
and dri  
rock. I  
contain  
the othe  
metallic  
them re  
papas.  
silver, s  
of copp  
has bee  
stone, a  
papa ori  
The c  
are, an  
t Sir J  
February



proposed line of railway; and though the district examined by him has been long well known to geologists, yet the borings and shafts made during the survey enabled Mr. Burr to lay before the Society a mass of valuable details, which it would be impossible to obtain by any other means. In concluding his paper, he expressed a hope that surveyors employed on similar investigations will be induced to lay the results of their field work before the Geological Society; and he acknowledged his great obligations to Captain Moorsom, the superintending engineer of the line, for being permitted to make free use of all the geological information he obtained during the discharge of his duties.

An account, by Mr. Morris, of the coast section from White Cliff Lodge, near Ramsgate, to the Cliff's End, in Pegwell Bay, was afterwards read.

The portion of coast noticed in this communication is composed, for about three-quarters of a mile, of chalk, and, for the remainder of the distance, of the lower or sandy beds of the London clay. The chalk belongs to the upper division of the formation; and the principal object of the paper is to describe a series of dislocations, marked by shifts in a layer of tabular flints. In a distance of about 340 yards, ten faults, varying from one to four feet each, traverse the cliffs, and the layer of flint is brought down to within three feet of the shore. In two instances, the line of disturbance is coincident with an oblique bed of flint. At the bottom of the cliff the faults are marked by small caves, produced apparently by the action of the waves upon the fissure in the chalk; and a cove, a little beyond the last disturbance, Mr. Morris is of opinion was excavated by the sea acting upon a greater dislocation. The sands of the London clay were shown, by position and fossils, to be the equivalents of the beds between Reculver and Heme Bay. The destruction of the cliffs, until means were taken to protect them, is calculated to have been about three feet annually. The wells at the Preventive Station and Pegwell are sunk about thirty feet through loam and chalk; and the water, which is about ten feet deep, is affected by the fall and rise of the tide.

Jan. 31.—The President in the chair.—An extract from a letter addressed by Sir J. Herschel to Mr. Lyell, dated Feldhausen, June 12, 1837, was first read. It contained some additional observations relative to the writer's views respecting the increment of temperature which may be produced in some places within the crust of the earth, by the distribution of additional beds of sediment over the bottom of the ocean, and the consequent elevation of those tracts. In this letter, Sir John Herschel expressly alludes to Mr. Babbage's view on the subject, given in a paper on the Temple of Serapis, read in March, 1834; but he states, that he was not aware of that gentleman having speculated on the same mutual re-action of the surface and the interior of the globe, till his attention was recently called to the circumstance.

A paper on the Mines of Huantaxaya, in the province of Tarapara, Peru, by Mr. Bollaert, and communicated by Mr. Darwin, was then read.

These mines are three leagues from the port of Iquique, (lat.  $21^{\circ} 13' S.$ , long.  $70^{\circ} W.$ ), and in a mountain hollow about 2800 feet above the level of the sea. The mass of the mountain consists of an argillaceous limestone, traversed by numerous argilliferous and other veins, which range N.E. by E., to S.W. by W.; but the mines of Huantaxaya are in a superficial accumulation, called Panizo.

This deposit is from 80 to 100 yards thick, and is composed of fragments of limestone not water worn, and dried mud, apparently derived from the same rock. It is regularly stratified, some of the beds containing nodules of ore, being called Sinta, and the others, in which no ore is found, Bruto. The metallic nodules are of all sizes, and, as many of them resemble a potato in form, they are called papas. The ores consist of native silver, chloride of silver, sulphurets of copper and lead, and carbonates of copper. The miners believe that each layer of Sinta has been derived from a particular vein in the limestone, and that they can determine to which vein a papa originally belonged.

The only instruments used in working the Panizo, are, an iron bar six inches long, and a small iron

mallet. With these tools the Panizero rapidly advances in the soft materials, making a hole just sufficient for his body to pass through on hands and knees. In clearing out the contents of the honeycombed galleries, a hide bag is strapped over his shoulders, but, in passing the narrower parts, the miner transfers the bag to one of his feet, and drags it after him. The danger of working the unconsolidated materials is greatly enhanced by frequent shocks of earthquakes.

A notice on the Peat-bogs and Submarine Forests near Poole, by the Rev. W. B. Poole, was afterwards read.

The forests and associated peat bogs principally described, occur at Bourne Mouth, the heads of the two valleys called Bourne Bottom and Knight Bottom, and to the north of Poole, at Hatch Pond, Creekmoor, and Lytchet. The first of these was originally described by Mr. Lyell, in the fourth edition of his 'Principles of Geology,' and its submarine position explained by the advance of the sea on the coast, and the undermining of the peat bogs by the action of streams of fresh water. Each of the deposits referred to in the paper, is carefully described by Mr. Clarke, particularly those in Bourne Bottom and Knight Bottom, and he conceives that a part of the trees found at Bourne Mouth have been transported from the bog on the head of the latter valley. With respect to the pyritous trees mentioned by Mr. Lyell, the author is of opinion that they have been derived from the neighbouring beds of sand, belonging to the plastic clay, because he found in them, in the summer of 1837, a similar pyritous trunk. Some of the other peat bogs—as at Hatch Pond and Creekmoor,—are stated to have been, at no distant period, overflowed by the sea; and in explaining their position, Mr. Clarke adopts, in part, the agency of subterranean currents of water.

In Poole Harbour are vast banks of mud; and in noticing rapid accumulations, the author states, that in digging a well in West-street, in the town of Poole, a mass of sea weed was found, with remains of an embankment, six feet below the surface of the street, and a furlong from the present high water mark.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Society was held on Friday, the 16th February, when the following Fellows were elected the officers and Council for the ensuing year:—

*President*, Rev. William Whewell.—*Vice Presidents*, William Henry Fitton, M.D., Charles Lyell, jun., Esq., Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq., and the Rev. Professor Sedgwick.—*Secretaries*, Charles Darwin, Esq., and William John Hamilton, Esq.—*Foreign Secretary*, H. T. De la Beche, Esq.—*Treasurer*, John Taylor, Esq.—*Council*: Henry Boase, M.D., Rev. Professor Buckland, D.D., Viscount Cole, M.P., Professor Daubeny, M.D., Sir P. Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., G. B. Greenough, Esq., Leonard Horner, Esq., Robert Hutton, Esq., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., Marquis of Northampton, Richard Owen, Esq., Sir Woodbine Parish, K.C.H., Professor Royle, M.D., and T. Weaver, Esq.

After the usual reports had been read by the Secretaries, the President announced that the Wollaston Medal for the past year, had been awarded to Mr. Richard Owen; and, on presenting it to him, Mr. Whewell said:—

"Mr. Owen,—I have peculiar pleasure in presenting to you this medal, awarded to you by this Society, for your services to Fossil Zoology in general, and in particular for the description of the fossil mammalia collected by Mr. Darwin. I trust it will be a satisfaction to you to receive this our testimony of the success with which you have cultivated that great science of comparative zoology, to which you have devoted your powers. I trust it will add to your satisfaction, to consider that the subject which we more peculiarly wish to mark on this occasion,—the study of Fossil Zoology,—is one to which the resources of your science were applied, while the subject was yet new, by that great man—John Hunter,—whose museum and whose reputation are so worthily assigned to your care. I trust also that this medal, thus awarded to you, at the outset—if I may so say—of an enlarged series of investigations, will convey to you the assurance, that, in your progress in such researches, you carry with you our strong interest in your endeavours, and our high esteem of your powers and your objects; and will convince you, that in all your successes, you may

rejoice upon our most cordial sympathy in the pleasure which your discoveries give."

Mr. Owen acknowledged the distinction conferred upon him.

During the morning meeting, the President read that part of his address which contained an obituary of those Members of the Society deceased during the past year, who had contributed most to the advancement of Geology,—viz., Professor Turner, Mr. Colebrooke, Professor Farish, and Herr von Hoff. At the evening meeting he read the remainder of the address, containing a review of the communications laid before the Society during the year.

#### ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 9.—The Anniversary Meeting was held this day for the election of officers, and for receiving the Report of the Council; which, besides the usual statement of the Finance, and of the acquisition of new Members, entered at large into the proceedings of the Society during the past year. After deploring the loss of Mr. Colebrooke (one of its former Presidents), Dr. Tiarks, Mr. Catton, and Professor Moll, the report goes on to state that the tenth volume of the Memoirs of the Society is now in the press, and it is hoped will soon be completed. It will contain, amongst other valuable papers, two which are the results of observations made at the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope: one by Mr. Henderson, on the declination of the principal stars in the southern hemisphere; and the other by Mr. Maclear relative to the re-appearance of Halley's comet after its perihelion passage. These two papers, although forming a portion of the forthcoming volume, have been printed wholly at the public expense: an evident proof, amongst others that will be mentioned in the course of this Report, of the encouragement which her Majesty's Government is disposed to give to science, when favourable opportunities offer for their assistance and support.

The Council then announced a variety of presents received since the last anniversary; amongst which is the grant of the valuable adwoson of Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, by Dr. Lee, the Treasurer; another, of a portrait of Professor Schumacher, by Mr. Bailey; and another of Mr. Bailey himself, by a body of subscribers. The attention of the meeting was then called to the liberality of government, in granting the sum of 500*l.* for the repetition of the Cavendish experiment for determining the mean density of the earth; and to the steps already taken for carrying it into effect. An eulogium was also passed on the conduct of the British Association for the advancement of Science, for their having appropriated the sum of 1000*l.* towards the improvement and reduction of astronomical catalogues; and on the Board of Admiralty, for having printed Mr. Groombridge's catalogue of circumpolar stars, the manuscript observations of which are deposited with the Society, agreeably to Mr. Groombridge's request. The Council also alluded to the arrival of the astronomical and pendulum observations made by the late Lieut. Murphy, during the voyage under Col. Chesney, down the Euphrates; which had been transmitted by the Board of Control, with a request that the Council would superintend the reduction of them, which has been undertaken by the Rev. R. Sheepshanks and Mr. Bailey. In conclusion, the Council congratulated the Meeting on the flourishing state of the Society, and expressed an earnest hope that the same activity and unity of action would continue to influence and pervade their future proceedings. A numerous list of benefactors closed the reading of this Report, and the meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously elected:—

*President*, Francis Bailey, Esq.—*Vice Presidents*, George Biddell Airy, Esq., Thomas Galloway, Esq., Lieut. Henry Raper, R.N., John Wrottesley, Esq.—*Treasurer*, John Lee, Esq., LL.D.—*Secretaries*, George Bishop, Esq., Augustus De Morgan, Esq.—*Foreign Secretary*, Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N.—*Council*: T. Bramah, Esq., Rev. James Challis, M.A., Lieut. W. T. Denison, R.E., Rev. George Fisher, M.A., Davies Gilbert, Esq., Rev. Robert Main, M.A., Col. G. W. Pasley, E. Riddle, Esq., W. Simms, Esq., Lieut. William S. Stratford, R.N.

#### LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 6.—Edward Forster, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Doubleday exhibited some specimens of the *Lavatera oblia*, gathered on the banks of a road newly cut in Epping Forest, where it was abundantly

† Sir John Herschel's first letter, dated Feldhausen, February 20, 1836, was read May 17th, 1837.





## ADVERTISEMENTS

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The Senate propose to appoint a REGISTRAR at a Salary of £600. per Annum. CANDIDATES must forward their Applications to the University on or before the 24th March next. Further information may be obtained by application at the University. By order of the Senate. University of London, Somerset House, Feb. 22, 1893.

**GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.** NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 16th July, 1893, PREMIUMS of from FIVE to TEN GUINEAS EACH will be given for the best DESIGNS IN ART, applicable to the following branches: Architecture and Decoration, viz., Silk, Paper-hanging, Jewellery, Carpentry, Architectural Ornament, Carving, Glass, Porcelain, Ribbons, &c. The Competitors must have studied at least three months in the School at Somerset House. Particulars to be learnt at the School.

**INSTITUTION for the ADVANCEMENT of the ARTS and PRACTICAL SCIENCE,** Regent-street, 114, Cavendish-square. The Committee of this Institution have the satisfaction to announce that they are ready to receive interesting Models and Works of Art for Exhibition. The Institution will open early in the Month of April.

**PRIVATE EDUCATION.**—A Graduate of long experience in Tuition, residing in the Neighbourhood of the Regent's Park, receives Six Pupils, to whom he undertakes to give systematic and efficient Instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, History, and the other Branches of a Liberal Education. Satisfactory references will be given. Address (post paid) to X. Y., Messrs. Taylor & Walton's, Upper Gower-street.

**PRIVATE TUITION.** A CLERGYMAN, M.A. of the University of Cambridge, experienced in Tuition, and resident on his own in a commodious Parsonage, in a favourite part of the Lake District, wishes to RECEIVE into his house a LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS, to prepare for the Universities or Public Schools. For particulars address (post paid) to the Rev. Alex. Power, Wandsworth, Surrey.

**CENTRAL SOCIETY OF EDUCATION.**—The Members and Friends of the CENTRAL SOCIETY OF EDUCATION will DINE together on SATURDAY, March 24, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, at 6 o'clock. THOMAS WYSE, Esq. M.P. in the Chair.

**Stewards.** Sir Montagu Lowther Chapman, Bart. M.P. Cateret T. W. Ellis, Esq. Howard Elphinstone, Esq. Wm. Ewart, Esq. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. Benj. Hawes, Esq. Jun. M.P. Thos. Law Hodgson, Esq. M.P. Edward Holland, Esq.

Gentlemen who propose honouring the Stewards with their company, are requested to send for their tickets on or before the 22nd inst., which may be had of the Stewards; or at the Office of the Tinted House Tavern, St. James's-street. B. F. DUPPA, Honorary Secretary, 1, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

**TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.** MR. R. NEILL, Surgeon to the Liverpool Ophthalmic Infirmary, receives only two House Pupils. He has at present ONE VACANCY. Oxford-street, Abercromby-square.

**EASTERN INSTITUTION** FOR PROMOTING LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, COMMERCIAL ROAD.

**A LECTURE on the STATE of MUSIC in ENGLAND during the REIGN of QUEEN ELIZABETH,** will be delivered at the Institution, on FRIDAY, the 9th of March, by EDWARD TAYLOR, Esq. Gresham Professor of Music.

The Professor will provide adequate Vocal and Instrumental assistance for the illustration of his Lecture, and will commence at half-past Seven o'clock precisely. The Terms of Admission to the Lecture for Non-subscribers, with Tickets, may be obtained from Members of the Committee; or on application to the Librarian at the Institution any weekday before the 9th of March.

**ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,** Established 1809.

**Directors.** Sir Thomas Burton, Bart., Chairman. J. D. Hume, Esq., Deputy Chairman. The Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle. Emanuel Pacifico, M.D. John Oliver Hanson, Esq. Joseph Pulley, Esq. William Lofort, Esq. John Peter Hirsch, Esq. Moses Mocatta, Esq. John Woolley, Esq. James William Ogilvie, Esq.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Persons assured for the whole term of Life in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, will have an ADDITION made to their Policies every seventh year, or an equivalent REDUCTION will be made in the future payments of Premium, at the option of the Assured.

The following Table shows the total Additions made to Policies for 1000, effected in London, or through an Agent in Great Britain, which had been in force for the 14 Years ending 1890.

Age at commencement.	Total Amount of Premium paid in the 14 years.	Amount that has been added to the Sum assured payable at the Party's death.
30	£375	10 4
40	475	0 4
50	524	13 4
60	591	0 4
		£214
		278
		340
		440

The third Valuation up to Christmas 1892, is in progress, and the result will be declared as soon as possible. Assurances for Short Periods may now be effected in this Office at considerably reduced rates of Premium.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—In addition to the benefit of the late Reduction in the Rates of Premiums, this Company offers to Assurers the advantage of an allowance for the loss of Rent of Buildings rendered untenable by Fire. The Company's Rates and Proposals may be had at the Office in London, or of any of the Agents in the Country, who are authorized to report on the appearance of *Lives* and for Assurance.

HENRY DESBOROUGH, Secretary. 92, Cheapside, 19th Feb. 1893.

## Sale by Auction.

MR. EVANS is preparing for immediate Sale, at his House, No. 93, Pall Mall, the VALUABLE TOPOGRAPHICAL, LAW, and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of the late WILLIAM BENTHAM, Esq. F.S.A. & F.S.L.

INCLUDING Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, 5 vols. with Arms, drawn and emblazoned on the Margins—Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, 3 vols. in 9, extensively illustrated with Prints and Arms, drawn and emblazoned on the Margins—Drake's History of York, 3 vols. large paper, rare, emblazoned Arms inserted—Ormerod's History of Cheshire, 3 vols. illustrated, and Arms emblazoned—Nichols's History of Leicestershire, 3 vols. History of Durham, 3 vols. large paper, Arms emblazoned inserted—Stothard's Monumental Effigies, large paper, Arms emblazoned—Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, 3 vols. large paper, Arms emblazoned—Hoare's Ancient and Modern Wiltshire, large paper—Nichols's Bibliotheca Topographica, 9 vols.—Lysons's Environs of London, 6 vols. in 13, extensively illustrated and Arms emblazoned—Archæologia, 26 vols.—Complete Set of the Roxburghe Club Books—Gentleman's Magazine, from the Commencement to July 1837, uncut—A Collection of Topographical and Miscellaneous Prints—A valuable Collection of Law Books, &c. &c.

**BIOGRAPHY and OBITUARY for 1837.**

This Day (Saturday, March 3.) a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, stamped for circulation by post, will be presented gratuitously to the readers of the ATLAS WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER, containing a COMPLETE BIOGRAPHY and OBITUARY of ALL DISTINGUISHED and REMARKABLE PERSONS THAT DIED in 1837. These Biographies will embrace Men of Genius in every walk of Art, Literature, and Science, with Notices of their Works; Members of all the liberal professions, Noblemen, Statesmen, and every individual who achieved any public distinction. This valuable and interesting Record has been prepared by JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., Author of the 'History of the Commons,' &c. As the limits of one supplemental sheet will not include the whole of the Biography and Obituary, it will be continued and concluded in a second Supplement, on Saturday, 10th March. Atlas Office, 6, Southampton-street, Strand.

Complete in 10 vols. super royal 8vo. price 7s. 10s. cloth lettered, and 8s. 6s. half-bound mor. fit for the Library.

**THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA of the ARTS, SCIENCES, LITERATURE, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, and BIOGRAPHY.**

Edited by CHARLES F. PARTINGTON; And copiously illustrated by Steel Plates and Engravings on Wood.

\* \* \* This Work is just completed, and besides being the most recent Work of the kind, it contains much interesting matter not usually admitted into such publications. Each Division is complete in itself, forming an

**ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARTS and SCIENCE,** in 3 vols. price 30s. **NATURAL HISTORY,** 3 vols. price 30s. **LITERATURE,** 3 vols. price 30s. **GEOGRAPHY,** 3 vols. price 30s. **PHYSICS and HISTORY,** 3 vols. price 30s. **UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY,** 45s.

London: Wm. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner, Paternoster-row. Sold by all booksellers.

## ACKERMANN &amp; Co.

PRINTSELLERS and PUBLISHERS TO HER MAJESTY, AND TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT,

HAVE THE HONOUR to ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

A SUPERB PORTRAIT OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

THE QUEEN,

ENGRAVED IN THE FIRST STYLE OF MEZZOTINT BY W. O. GELLER,

From the Original and celebrated Picture, by G. SWANDALE, Esq.

Price to Subscribers.

PRINTS, £1. 1s.—PROOFS, £2. 2s.—FINE PROOFS BEFORE LETTERS, £3. 3s.

Size of the Engraving 26½ Inches by 20, including margin.

"We have had much pleasure in looking at a whole-length picture, about half the size of life, of our youthful and beloved Sovereign, painted by Mr. Swandale. This P. rtrait may be considered a surprising resemblance of the illustrious Original."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Mr. Swandale's Portrait of Her Majesty, seated on a chair of state, arrayed in a state robe, and with the riband of the Order of the Garter over her shoulder, is a dignified and excellently conceived and executed."—*Athenæum*.

"This Painting is a splendid production, and worthy to stand among the works of our best masters; the Likeness is the best we have seen."—*Monthly and Literary Journal*.

"This is the first Portrait, at least the first worthy of being called a Portrait of Her Majesty."—*Morning Advertiser*.

"This very graceful picture presents us with the best Likeness we have seen of Her Majesty."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"This is a faithful Likeness."—*Sunday Times*.

\* \* \* Subscribers are respectfully informed, that in order to secure early impressions it will be necessary to give immediate orders, either direct, or through their respective Printers, to the Publishers, who engage to deliver the Copies in the rotation in which they are subscribed for.

LONDON: ACKERMANN & CO. 96, STRAND.

In 3 vols. 12mo. price 6s. each, in boards.  
**PLAIN PAROCHIAL SERMONS**, preached  
 in the Parish Church of Bolton-le-Moors,  
 By the Rev. JAMES SLADE, M.A.,  
 Vicar of Bolton, and Prebendary of Chester.  
 Printed for J. G. & F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and  
 Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

This day is published, in royal 8vo. price Half-a-crown,  
 the First Number of  
**THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE: a National**  
**Journal of Politics, Literature, Science, and the Arts.**  
 PRINCIPAL EDITOR, DR. LARDNER, Sir D. BREW-  
 STER, &c. &c.  
 London: Longman & Co.

**THE TOWN AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE**,  
 for MARCH, contains an Engraving, after a Drawing by  
 Bartlett, of Rotterdam—a Comic Illustration by the late Mr.  
 Seymour—the Conclusion of the Memoirs of Dr. Francis, Dicta-  
 tor of Paraguay—and several highly-interesting and amusing  
 Papers by the Principal Authors of the Day.  
 George Virtue, Ivy-lane: Simpkin & Marshall.

Price 5s., illustrated with a Plate and numerous Woodcuts,  
 No. XI. for MARCH.  
**THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE**, and the PRIZE ESSAYS and TRANSACTIONS  
 OF THE HIGHLAND and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
 OF SCOTLAND.  
 William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh; Thomas Cadell,  
 London; and William Curry, jun. & Co. Dublin.

**BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE**, No. CCXIX, for MARCH.

I. Practical Working of Trades' Unions—II. Guizot and Mil-  
 ton—III. Thiers—IV. The Pictures—V. Crystals from a Cavern—VI. Political Parallels—VII. How to avoid  
 Fighting a Duel—VIII. Canada and Ireland—IX. Hymn to  
 Ceres, from Callimachus. By the Sketcher. X. King Edward's  
 Dream—XI. Ions—XII. Despatches of the Duke of Wellington.  
 No. 6.  
 William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell,  
 London.

**THE ASIATIC JOURNAL for MARCH** contains  
 a very full Digest of Intelligence from all parts of the East  
 to the latest possible date, including Political, Commercial, Do-  
 mestic, and Miscellaneous News, Government Orders, Appoint-  
 ments and Promotions, Civil, Military, Ecclesiastical and Medi-  
 cal, from all parts of India, &c. &c. The Literary and Scientific  
 Department of this Month's Journal comprises the following  
 papers—Review of Eastern News—The Marquis Wellesley—  
 Wilkinson's 'Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians'—  
 The Indo-Chinese States North of the Himalayas—Selections and  
 Reflections, No. 1.—The Vow of Sanjogta—Fraser's 'Residence  
 of the Persian Princes in London—Visit to the Mishmee Hills  
 in Assam—Adventures of Frank Hartley, Part I.—Desar, an  
 Episode in the Arabian Romance of Antur—Poetry—Miscellaneous  
 —Critical Notices of Books, &c. &c.  
 Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

**TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for**  
 MARCH, price One Shilling, contains:—Negro Apprentices-  
 ship; Sturge's Tour in the West Indies—Old Aunt Anne; or,  
 the Pension List—Political Tactics—Autobiography of an English  
 Opium-Eater (continued)—Defamation of the famous infamous  
 —Marion Campbell: a Highland Story. By Miss Milford—Diary  
 (by Lady Charlotte Bury), illustrative of the Times of George IV.  
 &c.—Literary Register, &c.  
 William Tait, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. London;  
 and John Cumming, Dublin. Of whom may be had, TAIT'S  
 MAGAZINE, JANUARY and FEBRUARY, the Commence-  
 ment of a Volume.

**THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE**  
 for MARCH, price 2s. 6d. contains:  
 1. Lord Mulgrave and his Special Reporters—2. The Tuli; a  
 Tale of the Sea—3. The Orphans of Dunask, Chaps. XI. XII.  
 XIII.—4. Sonnets, by Shelton Mackenzie—5. Turkish Poetry.  
 6. The Fortunes of Sir Robert Arden—7. Sonnets, by Count  
 Goppach—8. Canada—9. The Ordnance Survey; Greenan—  
 10. Edinburgh Review and the Irish Government. No. II.—  
 11. Rickard the Rake, in three Sketches—12. Memoranda of the  
 Month.  
 Dublin: William Curry, jun. & Company; Samuel Holdes-  
 worth, London; Fraser & Co. Edinburgh. Sold by all book-  
 sellers.

THE MARCH NUMBER OF  
**COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE**  
 Edited by THEODORE HOOK, Esq.  
 Contains, among other interesting Articles—  
 The Gurney Papers, by the  
 Editor.  
 The Gentle Pigeons, by Dou-  
 glas Jerrold, Esq.  
 Memoir of the late John Reeve.  
 A Long while Ago, by Miss  
 London.  
 A Discourse on Boreas, by the  
 Author of 'Paul Pry'.  
 Confessions of Ralph Restless,  
 by Captain Vane.  
 Baron Geramb's Pilgrimage to  
 Jerusalem.  
 The Young Philanthropist and  
 Henry Colburn, Publisher, 15, Great Marlborough-street.

**FRASER'S MAGAZINE.**  
 The MARCH Number contains:  
 I. Horns Silver. No. IV.  
 II. The Anatomy of Gaming.  
 By Nimrod. Dissection.  
 III. Half-a-Crown's Worth of  
 Cheap Knowledge.  
 IV. Captain Orlando Verber-  
 toke to Oliver. Vork-  
 Esq., No. I.  
 Fashion, and Things in  
 General.  
 V. The Doctor, &c. (Con-  
 cluded).  
 VI. "I can't think how it is!"  
 VII. Gallery of Literary Cha-  
 racters. No. XXX.  
 Sir William Moles-  
 worth.  
 \* \* \* The large increase of Subscribers for 1838, together with  
 an unusual demand for the January and February Numbers,  
 have rendered it necessary to increase the Number. They are now ready,  
 and may be had at the Publisher's, 215, Regent-street, London, or of  
 any Bookseller in the Kingdom; by whom Subscribers' Names  
 are received, and the Numbers regularly supplied, price Half-a-  
 Crown Monthly.

**CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.**  
 The following Original Papers, in addition to the usual varied  
 contents, will be found in the MARCH No.  
**THE BRITISH MAGAZINE, and MONTHLY**  
**REGISTER of RELIGIOUS and ECCLESIASTICAL**  
**INFORMATION.**  
 Rev. Christopher Wordsworth on the Practice of publishing  
 Ancient Authors with English Notes—The late Archdeacon  
 Wollaston on the proper Principle of assessing The Property  
 to the Poor Rate—Rev. N. P. Jodrell on the same—Commu-  
 nication of Fikes—Rev. S. R. Maitland's Remarks on Fox's Acts  
 and Monuments. No. X.—Pieta Londeniana—Rev. W. Riland  
 Bedford on John Knox—Essex Memorials to the S. P. C. K.—  
 Pharisaism and Lay Chiming—The actual State of the Royal  
 Prerogative in England in making Ecclesiastical Canons, with  
 copious Remarks by the Editor—Council of Thoulouse—Church  
 Commission.  
 J. G. & F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterlo-  
 place, Pall Mall; J. Tarrill, 25, and T. Clerc Smith, 27, Regent-  
 street.

**P. MURPHY, AUTHOR OF THE 'WEATHER ALMANAC.'**  
**THE SUNBEAM, No. VI. price 3d.** will con-  
 tain a splendid Portrait (gratis) and authentic Particulars  
 of P. Murphy, Esq., Author of the 'Weather Almanac,' with  
 Original Papers, Poetry, and a New Song: 'The Highland Chief,'  
 by J. Barnett. Part I. in a neat Wrapper, containing three New  
 Songs and a Duett, by Barnett, Bochsa, and Loder, was issued  
 with the Magazine on the 1st.  
 London: G. Berger, and all Booksellers.

Published this day, 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.  
**THE AUTHOR OF 'PEEMAY' on the**  
**TRUE CHARACTER OF THE REVOLUTION of 1688.**  
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, Second Edition, with a Map, post 8vo. 8s. 6d.  
**FOREST SCENES and INCIDENTS in the**  
**WILDS of CANADA.**  
 By SIR GEORGE HEAD.  
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

**MR. BULWER'S NEW ROMANCE.**  
 On Saturday, March 24, in royal 8vo. with 15 highly-finished His-  
 torical Engravings, 31s. 6d.: India Proof Plates, 31s. 12s. 6d.  
**LEILA; or, the Siege of Granada: a Romance.**  
 By EDWARD LYTON BULWER, Esq.  
 Author of 'Patriots of the Rhine,' 'Ernest Maltravers,' &c.  
 London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

**BETT'S FAMILY and SCHOOL ATLAS.**  
 In Monthly Numbers, price 1s. 6d., each containing TWO  
 MAPS, superiorly coloured, and which for clearness and beauty  
 are not surpassed by any Atlas extant. The following Numbers  
 are published:  
 No. 1, containing ENGLAND and PALESTINE.  
 No. 2, ..... EUROPE and the UNITED STATES.  
 No. 3, ..... THE TWO HEMISPHERES.  
 No. 4, ..... GREAT BRITAIN and SOUTH AMERICA.  
 No. 5, ..... IRELAND and ASIA, will appear on the  
 1st of April.  
 To be had of the Publisher, 7, Compton-street, Brunswick-  
 square; or through any respectable Bookseller.

In fcp. 8vo. price 5s. in cloth, gilt edges,  
**THE EXECUTOR'S GUIDE**, by J. C. HUDSON,  
 of the Legation-Duty Office, Somerset House.  
 London: Longman, Orme, & Co.  
 Of whom may be had, price 2s. 6d. the 4th edition of  
**Mr. Hudson's Plain Directions for Making a Will**  
 according to the New Act.

This day is published, fcp. 8vo. with Frontispiece and Vignette,  
**MADOC**, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq.  
 Forming Vol. 5 of his Poetical Works, to be completed  
 in Ten Volumes, price 5s. each, cloth lettered.  
 In form, beautified, and with this collection will  
 resemble the reprints of Byron, &c.; with the advantage of  
 being commented on by the author himself. —Spectator.  
 London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

In 1 thick vol. post 8vo. price 18s. cloth lettered.  
**A POPULAR LAW DICTIONARY;**  
 adapted to the comprehension of persons not educated  
 for the legal profession.  
 By THOMAS EDLYNE TOLMINS, Attorney and Solicitor.  
 \* \* \* The whole work has undergone careful and able revision,  
 with reference to its legal accuracy, by an eminent Barrister.  
 London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

This day is published, in 8vo. with a Portrait, price 12s. 6d.  
**MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE and CORRESPON-**  
**DENCE of the Rt. Hon. HENRY FLOOD, M.P.** Colonel  
 of the Volunteers; containing Reminiscences of the Irish Com-  
 mons, and an Account of the Grand National Convention of 1783.  
 By WARREN FLOOD, Esq., late Captain 21st Regt.  
 Dublin: John Cumming. London: Longman, Orme, & Co.

**THE CLAN MACLEAN.**  
 This day is published, in demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d. boards.  
 An HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT of  
**THE CLAN MACLEAN**,  
 from its first Settlement at Castle Duart, in the Isle of  
 Mull, to the present Period.  
 By a SENEACHIE.  
 "Drean Rioghail do Chiosnach nach strìochdeadh do  
 Shluagh."  
 Smith, Elder, & Co. Cornhill, London; and Laing & Forbes,  
 Edinburgh.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. in cloth boards,  
**THE LITTLE BOYS COMPANION to the**  
**LATIN ACCIDENCE**, and help to a Copia Verborum:  
 so arranged as to form also a Supplement to the Eton Accidence.  
 By the Editor of 'Eclogæ Ovidianæ,' and the 'Adaptation of  
 Broder's Little Latin Grammar to the Eton Syntax.'  
 London: printed for J. G. & F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-  
 yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; and W. P. Parker, West  
 Strand.

On the 30th March will be published,  
**VOLUME THE SEVENTH (AND LAST) OF**  
**THE LIFE of SIR WALTER SCOTT.**  
 By MR. LOCKHART.  
 Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; John Murray, and Whittaker &  
 Co. London.  
 Of whom may be had,  
 The Life, Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI.  
 Waverley Novels, 48 vols.  
 Sir Walter Scott's Poetry, 12 vols.  
 Sir Walter Scott's Prose Works, 28 vols.

This day is published, in fcp. 8vo. price 7s. cloth.  
**GUESSES AT TRUTH.** By TWO BROTHERS.  
 Second Edition, First Series.  
 Printed for Taylor & Walton, 25, Upper Gower-street.

Just published, 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.  
**AN INQUIRY into the NATURE and**  
**PROSPECTS of the ADAMITE RACE:** as viewed in  
 Connection with the Scheme of Christianity.

Just published, 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s. boards,  
**M. T. CICERO DE ORATORE LIBRI**  
**TRES;** ex editione Ernesti, cum Notis Variorum.  
 A. J. GREENWOOD, D.D.  
 In Usum Juvantutis. Editio Nova, emendatior et notis multa  
 auct.  
 London: Whittaker & Co.; Longman, Orme, & Co.; and  
 Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. And Oxford: J. H. Parker.

In a few days will be published,  
**STANFIELD'S SKETCHES on THE**  
**MOSELLE, THE RHINE, and THE MEUSE.**  
 London: Hodgson & Graves, Printersellers by special appoint-  
 ment to Her Majesty, 6, Pall Mall.

**THE QUEEN.**  
**PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY.**  
**MESSRS. HODGSON & GRAVES, Printersellers**  
 in Ordinary to Her Majesty, have the honour to an-  
 nounce that they will publish in a few days, dedicated by com-  
 mand to her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT, a most  
 exquisite

**PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY.**  
 Engraved in the finest style of Mezzotint by C. E. Wagsell,  
 from a most beautiful original Drawing by E. T. Parris, Esq.  
 Historical Painter to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide.  
 Prints, 12. 1s.; Proof, 21. 2s.; India Proof, 31. 2s.; Before Let-  
 ters, 41. 4s.  
 London: Hodgson & Graves, Printersellers to Her Majesty, 6,  
 Pall Mall.

Lately published,  
**THE FIRST BOOK OF THE**  
**HISTORY OF THE GERMAN**  
 From the Earliest Ages to the Year 774.  
 (Barbaric Period.)  
 By THOMAS GREENWOOD, Esq. of Gray's Inn,  
 Barrister-at-Law; M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge;  
 and Fellow and Reader of History in the  
 University of Durham.  
 In two Parts, price 21. 12s. 6d.  
 Longman & Co. Paternoster-row.

**PAXTON ON THE CULTURE OF THE DAHLIA.**  
 In a few days will be published, price 2s. 6d.  
**A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the CULTI-**  
**VATION OF THE DAHLIA.**  
 By J. PAXTON, F.L.S. H.S.  
 Editor of the 'Magazine of Botany,' and Gardener and Forester  
 to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth.  
 Wm. S. Orr & Co. Paternoster-row, London; and W. & E.  
 Chambers, Edinburgh.

In a few days, in 2 vols. 8vo.  
**A TREATISE on the CHURCH of CHRIST;**  
 designed chiefly for the Use of Students in Theology.  
 By the Rev. WILLIAM PALMER, M.A.  
 of Worcester College, Oxford.  
 Printed for J. G. & F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and  
 Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

In 8vo. price 10s. 6d. in boards, the Third Edition, of  
**SERMONS**  
 By HENRY MELVILLE, B.D.  
 Minister of Camden Chapel, Lambeth; and late Fellow and  
 Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.  
 Also, by the same Author.  
 1. Sermons, preached before the University of  
 Cambridge, February, 1836; and Two Sermons, preached in  
 Great St. Mary's, at the Evening Lecture. 4th edition. 8vo. 8s.  
 2. Sermons, preached at Cambridge, in February,  
 1837. 8vo.  
 3. Religious Education: a Sermon, preached at  
 Camden Chapel, on Sunday, January 28, 1838, after the reading  
 of the Queen's Letter on Behalf of the National Society. 8vo.  
 1s. 6d.

Now ready, price Eighteenpence,  
**PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS for every Person**  
**TO MAKE A WILL, with Forms, Tables, and an Ab-**  
**stract of the Act.**  
 A Plain Guide to Executors and Administrators,  
 showing their Duties, and how safely to perform them, the Re-  
 quisitions of the Stamp Office respecting Legacies, &c. Cloth  
 gilt, 2s. 6d.  
 Plain Instructions to make a Will; and a Plain  
 Guide to Executors, &c. In 1 vol. cloth lettered, 4s.  
 H. Washbourne, Salisbury-square; and all Booksellers.

On 1st March was published, in 8vo. price 9s.  
 Part II. of a Complete Edition of the  
**WORKS of JEREMY BENTHAM**, now first  
 collected, under the Superintendence of his Executor,  
 JOHN BOWRING. Part II. contains, I. PRINCIPLES OF THE  
 CIVIL CODE; with Appendix, on the Levering System. II.  
 PRINCIPLES OF THE PENAL LAW; including, I. Political  
 Remedies for the Offences of 2. Rationale of Punishment,  
 with Appendix on Death Punishments; 3. Indirect Methods of  
 Preventing Crimes.

Part III. will be published on 1st May.  
 William Tait, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. London;  
 and John Cumming, Dublin. Orders received by all Booksellers.

2nd Edition enlarged, price 11s. boards.  
**ON THE DISEASES OF FEMALES:** a  
 Treatise illustrating their Symptoms, Causes, Varieties,  
 and Treatment. With numerous Cases, including the Diseases  
 and Management of Pregnancy and Lying-in. With Engravings,  
 and a Glossary of Medical Terms. Designed as a Companion  
 to the Author's 'Modern Domestic Medicine.' Containing also  
 an Appendix on the Symptoms and Treatment of DISEASES  
 OF THE HEART, and on the proper Treatment of EPILEPSY.  
 By T. GRAHAM, M.D.  
 "It is an admirable performance, and should find a place in  
 every family establishment." —Bath Herald.  
 A most desirable acquisition. —Reading Mercury.  
 London: published by Simpkin & Co. Paternoster-row; and  
 Hatchards, 187, Piccadilly.



# **Just published, price 5s. boards.** **SABBATH, HONOR NEALE, and other** **POEMS.**

By the Rev. R. C. TREACH,  
Author of 'The Story of Justin Martyr.'  
Edward Lloyd, Dover-street.

## **FASHIONABLE FRENCH CONVERSATIONS.**

**NOUVELLES CONVERSATIONS PARI-**  
**SIENNES**, being Specimens of Conversation, for  
the Use of Schools; and may be found also a Useful Manual to  
Students and Travellers.

By **LOUIS PHILIPPE R. F. DE PORQUET**,  
London: Feuchel de Porquet, 111, Tavistock-street, Covent-  
garden; and may be had of Longman & Co.; Whittaker & Co.;  
Simpkin & Marshall; Duncan; Hamilton, Adams & Co.; Darton  
& Co.; and all Booksellers.—Agents in the Country: Collins,  
Bath; Wrightson & Webb, Birmingham; Banks, and Clark,  
Manchester; Grapel, Liverpool; Cumming, Dublin; Oliver &  
Boyd, Edinburgh.

'La France Littéraire' vient de clore sa 66 année d'existence  
et du succès le plus honorable par un volume extrêmement  
riche, qui contient vingt-huit grands articles divers, au nombre  
desquels les suivants: Sur l'introduction du système des Caisses  
d'épargne en France par M. Charles-Malo; sur les deux  
Caisses; sur l'Instruction publique en Russie, en Norvège, en  
Hongrie; sur les théories de la terre, par Fuchs; sur les progrès  
d'Afrique; sur les sacrifices que l'état social demande aux  
libertés naturelles de l'homme, par M. Matter; sur l'histoire des  
humanités, par M. Ernest Falconnet; sur l'art musical en  
France, par Pacini; enfin un grand drame historique inédit, en  
cinq actes, par MM. Charles-Malo et Eignan.

## **LA FRANCE LITTÉRAIRE,** Fondée par M. CHARLES-MALO, Intégrée, sous sa direction, par toutes les célébrités littéraires de l'époque.

**7me Année (1<sup>er</sup> Janvier 1838).**  
Contient: Philosophie, Sciences, Littérature, Statis-  
tique, Législation, Finances, Économie politique, Philologie,  
Institutions sociales, Linguistique, Histoire, Cours publics, Voy-  
ages, Origines, Biographie, Moyen-Âge, Variétés, Chroniques et  
Légendes, Miscellanea, Poésie, Académies, Revue littéraire,  
Bibliographies scientifiques, littéraires et artistiques, &c.  
La collection complète, jusqu'à ce jour, de cette magnifique  
publication: 30 vol. in-8o papier vélin satiné. Prix 140 fr.  
La Tête de la 2me série seulement (commencant en Sep-  
tembre 1836), 4 beaux vol. in-8o. Prix 30 fr.  
N.B. Les nouveaux abonnés pour 1838, ne paieront cette Tête  
de série que 25 francs.  
Prix de l'abonnement annuel pour 1838: Paris, 2 fr.—Les  
Départemens, 30 fr.—Les Pays étrangers, 35 fr.  
Bureaux, Rue de l'Éperon, No. 18.

## **NEW SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL BOOK.**

This is published, price 6d. sewed, or 1s. bound.  
**INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCES.** New  
1<sup>st</sup> Edition, improved, comprehending an Outline of Astronomy,  
Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Geography; Meteorology, Chem-  
istry, Botany, Zoology, Human Physiology, and Mental  
Philosophy. The whole illustrated with Wood Engravings.  
This is the cheapest School Book ever published in Great  
Britain, the price having been made purposely low in order to  
bring it within the reach of the poorest classes of society.  
Within the last twelve months, nearly Twenty Thousand Copies  
of it have been sold, and this success has induced the Editors to  
improve and extend it considerably.  
Orders from Booksellers or Schoolmasters should specify  
whether the Old or New Edition is wanted.

## **LARGE SCHOOL-ROOM MAPS.**

Now ready.  
Maps of Europe, Scotland, England, and Ireland.  
Designed by J. Fairbairn, Esq., Rector of Bathgate Academy.  
Each Map measures five feet eight inches in length by four feet  
six inches in breadth. Price 12s. mounted on rollers for hanging  
in schools.

These are the cheapest large Maps at present published in  
the country; the set will be completed by Maps of the Holy  
Land (for Scripture geography), Asia, Africa, and America.  
Published by W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh; W. S. Orr & Co.  
Glasgow; W. & R. Chambers, London; W. & R. Chambers,  
Dublin; W. & R. Chambers, Belfast; John Maclean, Glasgow; G. Philip,  
Liverpool; Lewis Smith, Aberdeen; and all Booksellers.

## **NOW READY,** **HOOD'S SHOW N,** No. 2, Price 1s.

Containing, among a variety of amusing Papers, Fancy Portraits of the Authors of the 'Weather Almanac'  
and 'Diary of the Times of George IV.'  
LONDON: A. H. BAILY & CO. 83, CORNHILL.

Just published, to be continued Monthly, price One Shilling, illustrated with two Groups of Exotic Flowering Plants, beautifully  
coloured after Nature, No. 1. of

## **THE GREEN-HOUSE, HOT-HOUSE,** **AND STOVE;**

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR MANAGEMENT,

And selected Lists of the most beautiful Species, and Directions for their Cultivation by the Author's Practice.

By **CHARLES MINTOSH,**  
GARDENER TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

\* \* This Work is in continuation of the 'Flower Garden,' just completed, and will also be completed in  
about eight or nine Parts, and will contain every particular necessary for the successful Cultivation of Exotic Flowers, arranged  
in convenience, and as a matter of taste, under the following

**HEADS OF ARRANGEMENT.**  
**THE HEATH HOUSE.**  
**GERANIUM HOUSE.**  
**EXOTIC BULBS.**  
**MIXED GREEN-HOUSE.**  
**CAMELIA HOUSE.**  
**SUCCULENT HOUSE.**  
**CONSERVATORY.**  
**THE ORANGERY.**  
**PREFECTING FRUIT.**  
**VERANDAH.**  
**DRY STOVE.**  
**HUMID STOVE.**  
**ORCHIDEE.**  
**AQUARIUM.**  
**And TROPICAL FRUIT STOVE.**

**WILLIAM S. ORR & CO. LONDON; W. & R. CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH; W. CURRY, JUN. & CO. DUBLIN.**  
Sold also by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

## **THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.** Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s. cloth. **HISTORICAL MEMOIRS OF THE QUEENS** OF ENGLAND, from the Commencement to the Twelfth Century. By **MISS LAWRENCE.** Edward Moxon, Dover-street.

## **SPANISH SKETCHES BY GEORGE VIVIAN, ESQ.**

**MESSRS. PAUL AND DOMINIC COLNAGHI**  
& Co. Her Majesty's Printers and Publishers, 14,  
Pall Mall East, beg to state that they will, on MONDAY, publish  
the 5th and 6th Parts (being the last) of SPANISH SCENERY,  
by **GEORGE VIVIAN, Esq.** These two Parts, besides Title-  
page, Vignette, &c., contain 12 Views, including Malaga—Almu-  
near—Victoria—Gibraltar—Granada—Seville—Barcelona—  
Burgos, &c.

The collection, consisting of upwards of 30 Views, now forms  
a companion volume to Lewis and Roberts's Sketches; and as  
it contains many interesting subjects which have not appeared  
in any other work, makes the series of Spanish views more com-  
plete. To be had of the Publishers, and of all Book and Print-  
sellers. Price 4s. 4d.

## **GEOLOGY, FROM THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA** **BRITANNICA.**

In 200s. price 6s. embellished with Plates and Woodcuts.  
**A TREATISE ON GEOLOGY,** forming the  
Article under this head in the current Edition of the  
Encyclopædia Britannica.

By **JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S. F.G.S.**  
Professor of Geology in King's College, London, &c. &c.  
"The author has selected and combined all the discoveries  
which have been made in geology up to the present time."—  
*Morning Herald.*

"One of the most generally and practically useful books ever  
published."—*Birmingham Herald.*  
"An admirable digest of geological knowledge."—*Edinburgh*  
*Advertiser.*

Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh;  
Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Whittaker & Co., and Hamilton  
Adams, & Co. London.

## **ENGLISH GRAMMAR, EXERCISES, ETC.** Lately published by Richard Hiley.

**A TREATISE ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR,**  
A STYLE, and POETRY; to which is added, Advice to  
the Student on the Improvement of the Understanding, 2nd  
edition, considerably enlarged and improved. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bd.

2. Questions and Exercises, adapted to Hiley's  
English Grammar; to which is added, a New System of English  
Composition. 2nd edition, considerably improved. 12mo. 6d.  
2s. 6d.

3. An Abridgment of Hiley's English Grammar,  
together with appropriate Exercises, and Two Preparatory  
Courses of Composition. 3rd edition, much enlarged, price  
1s. 6d. bound.

London: Longman, Orme, & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.;  
Banks & Co. Manchester; and Harrison, Leeds.

## **NEW EDITIONS OF**

**FRENCH AND ITALIAN WORKS BY M. DE PORQUET,**  
(of Paris, Ex-Professor of French) now ready,

**LE TRÉSOR, 17th Edit.,** German ditto, Italian  
ditto, Latin ditto, 3s. 6d. each.—II. Key to each, 3s. 6d.—  
III. Petit Secrétaire, 7th Edit. 3s. 6d.—IV. French Version, 3s. 6d.—  
V. First French Reading Book, 2s. 6d.—VI. First Italian ditto,  
3s. 6d.—VII. Parisian Grammar, 3s. 6d.; Le Traducteur,  
4s.—VIII. Parisian Phraseology, 2s.—IX. Histoire de Napoleon,  
for the Use of Schools, 5s.—X. Modern French Spelling, 2s.;  
New French Dictionary, 5s.—XI. Turning English Idioms into  
French Idioms, 3s. 6d.—XII. Italian Phrase Book, 3s. 6d.  
London: F. de Porquet, 11, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden;  
Longman & Co.; Simpkin & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; Duncan;  
and all Booksellers.

"The method M. F. de Porquet has adopted in the teaching  
of languages, is borne out by the first metaphysical minds, and  
the first of scholastic authorities, from John Locke or Roger  
Ascham, downwards; and a more important, and in every  
popular, personage than either of these in school establish-  
ments, viz. Comenius. We think it a duty to the public, and  
to the author of the Fenwickian System, thus to state our  
opinion of its merits and advantages in the work of instruction."  
—*Educational Magazine.*

## **Just published, in 8vo. price 7s.** **A GENERAL PLAN FOR A MAIL COM-** **MUNICATION BY STEAM, BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN** and the EASTERN and WESTERN PARTS OF THE WORLD; to also, to CANTON and SYDNEY, Westward by the Pacific; to which are added, GEOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE ISTH- MUS OF PANAMA, NICARAGUA, &c. With CHARTS. By **JAMES M'QUEEN, Esq.** B. Fellowes, Ludgate-street. Of whom may be had, by the same Author, General Statistics of the British Empire. 8vo. 8s.

Just published,

## **MÜLLER'S PHYSIOLOGY.** Trans- lated by W. BALY, M.D. Part II. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Turner's Chemistry. Sixth Edition. Edited by  
Professor Liebig and Wilton G. Turner. Part II. 8vo. 3s.

Quain's Anatomy. Fourth Edition. Illustrated  
with 160 Engravings on Wood and 4 Steel Plates. 8vo. 11s. 2s.  
cloth. The Work is also published in 3 Parts.  
Printed for Taylor & Walton, Booksellers and Publishers to  
University College, London, 28, Upper Gower-street.

## **13, Great Marlborough-street, March 2.** **MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

**THE RIVER AND THE DESERT.**  
By **MISS PARDOE**, Authoress of 'The City of the Sultan,' &c.  
2 vols. post 8vo. with Illustrations.

**MEN OF CHARACTER.**  
By **DOUGLAS JERROLD, Esq.** 3 vols. post 8vo.

With many Characteristic Illustrations after Thackeray.  
"These are very fine volumes, written with great honesty,  
earnestness, and manliness of feeling; and with a perfect com-  
mand of incident and character."—*Examiner.*

**MEMOIRS OF ADMIRAL EARL ST. VINCENT;**  
WITH HIS CORRESPONDENCE.  
By **CAPT. BRENTON, R.N.**

Now first published from Official and Authentic Documents.  
2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait.

**ROYSTON GOWER; or, the DAYS OF KING JOHN.**  
By **THOMAS MILLET**, Author of 'A Day in the Woods,' &c.

2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.  
"One of the best works in the Scott school that we have read."  
—*Athenæum.*

**MEMOIRS OF THE BEAUTIES**  
**OF THE COURT OF CHARLES II.**  
By **Mrs. JAMESON.**

Comprising a Series of 31 splendid Portraits. New and cheaper  
Edition, to be completed in 6 Monthly Parts, at 7s. 6d. each.—  
Part II. is now ready.

ALSO, JUST READY,

## **THE COURTIER'S DAUGHTER.**

By **LADY STEPHEN.** 3 vols.

## **QUEEN ELIZABETH AND HER TIMES.**

Illustrated by  
A SERIES OF ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Selected from the Inedited Private Correspondence of the  
Lord Treasurer Burghley, the great Earl of Leicester, the Secre-  
taries Walsingham and Smith, Sir Christopher Hatton, and most  
of the distinguished Persons of the Period;

FORMING A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE REIGN.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

## **Sanctioned by the most eminent of the Faculty.**

## **DINNEFORD'S INDIAN TONIC, for Weak**

Stomachs, Aque, Spasms, Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss  
of Appetite, Nervous Affections, and Constitutions of Debility,  
as well as Jaundice produced by a too free indulgence in the  
luxuries of the table, or excesses of any kind. To elderly per-  
sons it imparts a genial warmth, and gives a tone and vigour to  
the constitution. In all cases of exhaustion arising from mental  
or bodily fatigue it affords instant relief; and in alleviating sea-  
sickness it has been found most successful.

The Indian Tonic has received the sanction of some of the  
most distinguished members of the medical profession, a large  
portion of the public press, as well as numerous private indi-  
viduals who have experienced its beneficial effects after all other  
tonics have failed. The following is among the recent notices  
of the public press:—

"The most fashionable, the safest, and the most agreeable  
restorative now in use, is Dinneford's Indian Tonic. It is a sure  
remedy for indigestion, from which disease so many others  
emanate, and we believe that it possesses many other invalu-  
able properties, particularly for persons who have been exposed  
to the destructive influence of the Indian climate, whose con-  
stitutions will not bear the use of more powerful tonics, which  
too frequently are injurious to the system, and produce no good  
effect."—*Natural and Military Gazette.*

Prepared only by Dinneford, Chemist, No. 172, New Bond-  
street. In bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and family bottles, at 22s.  
each. To be had of most respectable Chemists throughout the  
Kingdom. Wholesale Agents, Sutton & Co. 10, Bow Churchyard.

## **FOR THE HAIR.**

## **ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is universally**

admired and acknowledged to be the best and cheapest  
Article for nourishing the HAIR, prevents it from falling out or  
turning grey, and changes grey hair to its original colour. It  
produces and restores HAIR, even at a late period of life, frees  
it from SCURF, and renders the most harsh and dry Hair as  
soft as silk, curling, and glossy; preserves it in Curl and other deco-  
rative formation—unimpaired by the Summer's heat, violent exercise,  
or the relaxing tendencies of the Bath Room. TO CHILDREN it  
is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a beautiful Head of Hair.

CUTION.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and  
observe their Name and Address, in Red, on the Wrapper, thus,

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN,

Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

The lowest price is 3s. 6d.—the next price is 7s., 10s., 6d., and 21s.  
per bottle.

Importers call their trash the GENUINE, and omit the "A"  
in the Signature, offering it for sale under the lure of being  
Cheap.

Sold by the Proprietors as above, and by all respectable Per-  
fumers and Medicine Venders.

8, NEW BURLINGTON STREET, MARCH 2, 1838.

## MR. BENTLEY HAS THIS DAY PUBLISHED

THE FOLLOWING

## New Works.

## MEMOIRS OF GRIMALDI, THE CLOWN.

Edited by CHARLES DICKENS, Esq. ('BOZ').

Author of 'The Pickwick Papers,' 'Oliver Twist,' &amp;c. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Twelve characteristic Illustrations by George Cruikshank, and Portrait.

## MRS. TROLLOPE'S

## VIENNA AND THE AUSTRIANS.

2 vols. 8vo. with Fourteen Engravings by Hervieu, among which will be found the following: Tyrolese Peasants—Portrait of Dannecker—Bohemian Carters—Austrian Criminal—Fair in the Hoker Markt—Madame Rettich as Desdemona—Carinthians under the Walls of Vienna—Street Scene in Vienna—The Austrian Court going to the Opera—The Bride of Ehingen—Augsburg Market—Ball at Vienna—Installation of the Golden Fleece—The Catacombs at Vienna, &amp;c.

## EXCURSIONS IN ITALY, by the AUTHOR of 'THE PILOT.'

In 2 vols. post 8vo., being the Completion of Mr. COOPER'S TRAVELS.

## NARRATIVE OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE THREE PERSIAN PRINCES IN LONDON, in 1835 and 1836;

With an ACCOUNT of their JOURNEY from PERSIA, and SUBSEQUENT ADVENTURES.

By JAMES BAILLIE FRASER, Esq.

Author of 'The Persian Adventurer,' &amp;c. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portraits of the Princes, &amp;c.

"These volumes are a very delightful publication—vivid, characteristic, curious, and various."—*Spectator*.

## The LIFE and TIMES of LOUIS the FOURTEENTH.

By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.

Author of 'Darnley,' 'Richelieu,' &amp;c. 2 vols. 8vo. with numerous Portraits.

"An agreeable and diversified narrative."—*Atlas*.  
"These volumes afford a very lively and interesting picture of the manners of the time of Louis Quatorze. The work is also full of passages of high dramatic interest."—*Post*.

## DAMASCUS and PALMYRA: a Journey to the East.

WITH A SKETCH OF

THE STATE and PROSPECTS of SYRIA under IBRAHIM PASHA.

By C. G. ANDERSON, of the Inner Temple.

2 vols. 8vo. with numerous coloured Illustrations.

"It is some years since we have read a book of travels so interesting and so full of useful matter as these two entertaining volumes."—*Sun*.

## The HISTORY of FERDINAND and ISABELLA of SPAIN.

By W. H. PRESCOTT, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.

"Mr. Prescott has chosen one of the most important periods in modern history for the subject of this work; and too much credit cannot be given to him for the manner in which he has executed his laborious and important task. No library can be complete without this valuable history."—*Literary Gazette*.

## EXCURSIONS in the ABRUZZI and NORTHERN PROVINCES of NAPLES.

By the Hon. KEPPEL CRAVEN. 2 vols. 8vo. with numerous Plates.

"This work can scarcely fail to be read with pleasure. Every page sparkles with names suggesting agreeable associations, or supplies new facts to fill up deficiencies in the traveller's note-book."—*Athenæum*.

And in a few days:

## MEMOIRS OF SIR WILLIAM KNIGHTON, BART. G.C.H.

Keeper of the Privy Purse during the latter Part of the Reign of George IV. By LADY KNIGHTON.

To which are added numerous LETTERS from the most DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES. Now first published from the Original MSS. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait.

## ODDITIES of LONDON LIFE. By PAUL PRY.

2 vols. post 8vo. with Twenty-four humorous Illustrations.

TOPSAIL-SHEET BLOCKS;  
OR, THE NAVAL FOUNDLING.

By 'THE OLD SAILOR.'

Author of 'Tough Yarns,' 'Nights at Sea,' 'Greenwich Hospital,' &amp;c.

3 vols. with numerous Illustrations by George Cruikshank.

THE SECOND EDITION OF  
MRS. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL,  
THE VICAR OF WREXHILL.

3 vols. with numerous Plates.

"A singularly clever book. The conduct of the story is capitally arranged, and the events are extraordinarily striking and real."—*Times*.THE WIFE HUNTER,  
AND FLORA DOUGLAS.

TALES BY THE MORIARTY FAMILY.

Edited by DENNIS IGNATIUS MORIARTY, Esq. 3 vols.

EDITED by CHARLES DICKENS, Esq. ('BOZ').  
The MARCH NUMBER, price Half-a-Crown, embellished with Two humorous Illustrations by George Cruikshank, &c.

## BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY,

Contains, among other interesting Articles,  
NEW CHAPTERS of 'OLIVER TWIST,' by the EDITOR,  
Illustrated by George Cruikshank.The Nurse's Story. By Thomas Ingoldsby.  
A Visit to Versailles in 1838. By W. J. Thoms.  
There's no mistake in That! By 'Tristram Merrythought.'  
Martha Mites, who cared for Herself. By H. Holt.  
Ode to Mr. Murphy.  
The Grand Juror. By the Author of 'The Lollards.'  
The Dockyard Ghost. By Lieut. Johns.  
The Poppy from Umland.  
The Devil. By 'The Invisible Gentleman.'

VOLS. I. and II. of this Work, neatly bound, and embellished with numerous Illustrations by George Cruikshank, and Portraits, &amp;c., may now be had of all Booksellers, price 16s. each.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

London: JAMES HOLMES, 4, Took's Court, Chancery Lane. Published every Saturday, at the ATHENÆUM OFFICE, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, by JOHN FRANCIS; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell &amp; Bradfute, Edinburgh; and D. Campbell, Glasgow;—for IRELAND, J. Cumming, Dublin.

The Life  
St. V.  
E. P.  
Capt. B.  
British  
being br  
Govern  
lost a g  
known  
History  
of 'The  
valuable  
clined t  
Earl St.  
its actu  
time, w  
"Court  
if found  
ture."  
sonal fe  
on such  
upon h  
Boyne,  
court-m  
journed  
flag-shi  
gun sh  
martial  
propos  
Sherid  
import  
by allo  
to tak  
Brent  
remark  
his her  
that w  
Adm  
a gre  
mand  
our g  
the p  
waves  
of tes  
and d  
He, s  
and  
prede  
of the  
force  
ceder  
In th  
tive b  
of F  
fights  
until  
so ho  
Trafi  
dear  
It  
do n  
the l  
livin  
eigh  
vari  
in th  
of F  
priv  
173